

OU's overseas unit forced to make cuts

by Charlotte Barry

The Open University's overseas consultancy unit, the Centre for International Cooperation and Services, is being forced to cut its extensive programme of consultancy advice, workshops and information exchange.

The inevitable reduction in service follows the centre's failure to cover its costs since it was set up in April 1977 to expand the work of the successful OU Consultancy Service.

A three-year pump priming grant of £200,000 from the Ministry of Overseas Development was matched by the OU, who expected the Centre to become financially self-sufficient through income from fees and grants.

Unfortunately, according to the centre's deputy director, Mr Tony Kaye, the aim to break even was based on assumptions that have not been borne out.

Contrary to expectations, four-week courses and workshops on the design of distance learning systems held on the OU campus at Milton Keynes have been seriously under-subscribed.

More practical skills urged by principal

by Patricia Santinelli

Higher education should move away from its present highly academic character towards more utilitarian purposes during the next decade in order to arrest our long economic decline, Mr R. Helmore, principal of Cambridgeshire College of Arts and Technology, said this week.

Speaking at the North of England conference in Durham on education and training in the next decade, he said he hoped education would be free to undertake practical measures of however painful, to arrest our long decline.

"At a time of shrinking resources we shall have to recognize that primary and secondary education need to be safeguarded, and that all else flows," he said. "This will mean sharing resources in areas of acute shortages such as mathematics and other science subjects."

In further aid higher education it would need to concentrate all its efforts towards developing skills essential to the economy and to training minds to be adaptable and flexible to meet the challenge of the next 10 years.

He advised the education service to examine closely the way in which the manpower services Commission operated. "Education has become a more judicious mixture of broad central planning and locally responsive provision it might look like the MSC that the two would merge imperceptibly without any pain and the great joint department of education and training that so many hoped for would be achieved."

Discussing the problems of staff, Mr Helmore said that it was difficult not to despair about the possibility of introducing a new and more flexible system.

Advisory council's future at risk

by Peter David

The future of one of Britain's 10 Regional Advisory Councils—local government bodies responsible for coordinating courses in polytechnics and colleges—is in doubt following a threatened 50 per cent cut in its budget next year.

The council concerned is the Regional Advisory Council for the organization of Further Education in the East Midlands. With a staff of 10 and an annual budget of £75,000, it oversees courses provided at Trent Polytechnic and Leicester Polytechnic, as well as many smaller East Midlands colleges.

Mr Roy Ainscough, the council's secretary, said this week that the threat to halve the budget of the organization had come from a committee representing the five county councils which contribute to the budget: Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Leicestershire.

In a letter to the RAC the committee said it did not want the council to continue "as an independent organization" and was recommending to its local education authority paymasters that its budget should be cut in half as part of the economies in public spending.

But Mr Ainscough said a cut of 50 per cent would mean staff redundancies and was bound to impair the work of the council. He pointed out that the joint committee which had recommended the cut consisted of local authority chief executives and members of policy committees, without representatives of education officers or members of education committees.

The education committees of the five counties had members on the RAC and had already given their approval to the budget for 1980-81, he said. They were meeting today to decide whether to change their decision in view of the recommendation.

Meanwhile, the East Midlands dispute may take on a new dimension if it is discussed by the Council of Local Education Authorities this month. CLLEA will debate the creation of new machinery to coordinate the following the collapse of the Government's Onkes Report.

A spokesman for CLLEA said it was important that the RACs could play a part in the system.

Mr Norman Quick, treasurer, said that Manchester University's reserves were "dangerously low". The Government's proposals to change its method of financing polytechnics at risk, as well as research support in science and technology.

At the end of the year 1978-79 the university finished with a deficit of £161,341, compared with £9,868 the previous year.

Racism blurs new fees debate

by Ngao Crequer

The new proposals for overseas students have become an issue blurred by racism and emotionalism, Sir George Kenyon, chairman of Council at Manchester University, said yesterday in his annual report to Court.

Sir George criticized what he called the curious arbitrary way chosen by Government to determine university finance. He said that by making the university grant, one for home students and charging overseas students economic fees, or withdrawing the subsidy which all students received from the overseas, proportion of students, the Government had turned the whole issue into a public debate blurred by "emotionalism" and even "a racist tinge".

He said the new proposals raised complications which made it difficult to discuss rationally. The universities wanted a straightforward way of discussing their share of the resources without the emotional overtones of the present proposals. Manchester's view was that there had to be a better way of approaching the problem than by confusing the issue with that of overseas students.

"We are at all times willing to recognize our obligations and duties to the nation whom we exist to serve but cuts have brought us to a situation where we now face the fear of endangering the whole concept of the modern British university."

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Hope springs for City Poly development

by David Jobbins

The City of London Polytechnic, which has been in a state of financial crisis for some time, now has a chance of being rescued by a group of businessmen who have bought the school's dockland site.

The institution, which has been publicly identified, drew from the proposal to the £26m development and to the polytechnic and its feeling that the proposal would find favour in Whitehall.

Events had progressed to a stage where meetings between polytechnic and the businessmen, the Inner London Education Authority to discuss the arrangements before the school was backed out.

Now senior polytechnic officials are in a state of optimism, and the attitude to the use of private money to back educational projects has been softened.

In Whitehall, too, the mood seems to suggest a change of heart. The polytechnic is to be reclassified as a public institution, and its financial position will be reviewed.

Dr Arthur Suddaby, polytechnic, said he still felt that the polytechnic was unlikely to slim down the financial development in line with general contraction of higher education.

One possibility is that the school will reduce the new development to ensure that rent payable will not exceed the cost of the present lease and help more premises in the long term over redundant school buildings.

Police seize polytechnic documents

by David Jobbins

The financial affairs of a second Northern polytechnic were under investigation following a local authority auditor's report.

West Yorkshire police told THE TIMES: "We are conducting an inquiry at Leeds Polytechnic following an auditor's report. It is likely to be some time before we are able to complete our inquiries."

Meanwhile, councillors have severely criticized governors of Huddersfield Polytechnic for turning down their invitation to discuss an auditor's report alleging financial and other maladministration. They have, however, extended an invitation to a further meeting, which was being discussed today by the five governors given power to deal with the crisis.

The tough line being pursued by authorities such as Kirkles (Huddersfield's local authority) and Leeds is seen by some as a forerunner of what will happen when the true impact of cuts in public spending are felt.

The scope of the police inquiries at Leeds is believed to be that councillors' anxieties centre on whether established financial procedures have been complied with. Police have removed records and other documents. The polytechnic does not understand why the records will be destroyed but there is grave concern among city councillors.

Some staff and students feel that the council has been hounding the polytechnic over minor matters—a charge emphatically rejected by Councillor Patrick Crotty, chairman of the education committee.

Leeds Council's accounts sub-committee has been active in scrutinizing spending.

At Huddersfield, the council's finance sub-committee reaffirmed its intention to seek the consent of Mr. Suddaby, Secretary of State for Education, for a takeover of the polytechnic's day-to-day running by officials, with the council having a final say on decisions made by polytechnic governors. It also repeated its demand that the polytechnic should be taken over by the council.

The sub-committee also drafted a resolution which "strongly deprecated" the failure of the governors to agree to an earlier meeting.

In a joint statement this week, the council said: "We feel it was in the best interests of all concerned to discuss the contents of the report with the governors as a matter of some urgency and by no means doomed."

University talks plot future plans

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Next week the University Grants Committee will begin an intensive series of interviews with vice-chancellors which will plot the course of universities for at least the next four years.

The exercise, the first of its kind ever undertaken by the UGC, is an indication of the seriousness with which it views the financial position in which the universities have been placed. Usually they are content to make five-year plans, but now they are reviewing each university in the next few months.

The committee will call up four universities each week. The format will be the same for each, with a series of interviews with officials including the vice-chancellor and his immediate financial and registry advisers, questioned about the financial standing of the university, their proposed student numbers, and how this is to be achieved.

The basis of the discussions will be answers to questions made to a letter from the UGC in October on their reaction to the Government's financial projections, a two per cent growth, level funding or a reduction in income of five per cent for the next four years.

Inevitably, a number of the interviews will end up in special pleading exercises by some of the universities. A number have already refused to give the UGC figures about the effect of the third financial projection because they say such a cutback would mean "highly undesirable" major staff redundancies and Lord Ainscough and Lord Flowers at London have both raised the spectre of closures.

The universities do not yet know the effect on their income of the new proposal to charge overseas students the full cost of their tuition.

At the end of the series of interviews the UGC will ask the universities to make a detailed breakdown of student numbers by subject areas. They will want to know the effect on home student numbers of the three financial projections.

They want details of self-financing courses and the proportion of student load between subject groups. They also want to be told about the effect on staff losses of a freeze on vacancies where relevant, whether any departments would have to be closed, and what will happen to staff numbers of the three financial projections.

The universities will not have been reassured by a speech made this week by Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, when he said that some of the complaints from them about the overseas students policy had been "undoubtedly valid". But he said: "There may be special aspects of difficulty, but we must wait and see where they are."

There was no deadline for the exercise, but the sooner the universities can establish a permanent arrangement, the better. Over 300 individuals and organizations are being approached, including the bankers like Shell, Muller, and Baring, and the insurance companies like the London and Lancashire.

The University College of Buckingham, which opened in 1976 with a staff of 220, now has a staff of 400. It is believed to be one of the most successful of the new universities, with a staff of 400.

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London safeguards

continued from front page

René Short, Labour MP for Wolverhampton North-East, asked what action would be taken to safeguard the future of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the Royal Postgraduate Medical School and the School of Oriental and African Studies, all named by Lord Ainscough.

Dr Rhodes Boyson, Under Secretary of State for Higher Education, said he was aware of the problem, but that it was not the result of the reduction of the subsidy for overseas students.

The University Grants Committee was arranging a series of consultations with universities in the first half of the year about the implications of the Government's expenditure proposals, and would be "doubtless take into account the needs of the three London Schools," he said.

Approval for the new building was granted in 1978 in the face of the library's urgent accommodation problems. The BL's collections are currently housed in 17 buildings throughout London and the number of books in the reference division alone is expected to rise from the present 10 million to around 25 million by the year 2000.

The new library would house the reference and science libraries, bibliographic services and the library of the Library Association. It would also provide a cultural and exhibition centre.

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Further urgent pleas to the Government to reconsider the siting of the new British Library at Boston have come from a group of leading scholars and writers, headed by Professor Hugh Thomas, director of the Centre for Policy Studies, this week.

Only last month the group sent Mr St. John-Stevas, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a 40-page document arguing that the new building would be redundant by the year 2000 and would cost around £200m instead of the projected £164m. The group was particularly opposed to any move of the BL's reference division from the British Museum.

Now the group is even more anxious after the discovery that the Department of Environment intends to sell part of the Bloomsbury site originally earmarked for expansion in the area adjacent to the British Museum.

This includes houses in Bloomsbury Square, Bloomsbury Way, Great Russell, Little Russell and Museum streets and Gaylen Place, which are to be put up for auction in January or early February for an estimated minimum of £6.5m.

The group believes that this is sufficient confirmation that the Government has no plans to recover the siting of the new BL and will shortly announce that the second stage of building for the library at Somers Town is to go ahead.

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Higher Education SUPPLEMENT

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Four colleges to become polys?

by John O'Leary

Polytechnic directors want the Government to designate four colleges of higher education as polytechnics as part of a rationalization of the public sector of higher education.

The four colleges chosen from an original list of six are Ealing, Derby Lonsdale, Hull, and Southampton. The directors of all four said this week that they considered their colleges polytechnics in nature and would welcome a change of status.

A formal approach was made by the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics to Mrs Shirley Williams, when she was Secretary of State for Education, urging that the creation of more polytechnics should be considered, but this was rebuffed. Now the CDP is waiting to gauge the effect of cuts in education budgets before deciding whether to approach Mr Mark Carlisle.

Mr David Bethel, chairman of the CDP, said the committee would now want the designation of further polytechnics to come as a result of a rationalization policy. "It is CDP policy that if government wishes to provide a planned higher education system, we believe that the statements in the original White Paper on polytechnics still hold good and more could be designated," he said.

Many directors foresee a contraction in the number of colleges and institutes of higher education in the next few years, and would favour an enlarged body of polytechnics providing the bulk of public sector provision outside teacher training. Some would like to see a federal system incorporating the remaining colleges under the leadership of local polytechnics.

The four colleges presently favoured by the CDP would be at the lower end of the polytechnic scale in terms of size but already offer a broad range of established advanced courses. They range from Hull's 3,000 full-time and sandwich course students to Derby's 1,850 and each has an extensive programme of part-time courses.

As well as satisfying the criterion of academic diversity the colleges were also considered to supplement the existing polytechnic network in geographical terms.

The Department of Education and Science said this week it was unlikely in the current financial climate that more polytechnics would be designated, although others had been designated in statements on the subject.

The designation of the four would be a severe blow to the college principals' group, the Standing Conference, which has been making strenuous efforts to establish itself as an influential body on policy questions. Three of the four college directors are members of the committee of the Standing Conference and Mr Neil Merritt of Ealing, its chairman elect.

Mr Merritt said: "The Standing Conference has always believed that there should be a unified voice for public sector higher education and if the list of polytechnics were to be enlarged, it would unquestionably accelerate its efforts to promote a single body representing the management of the sector. As far as Ealing is concerned, I would certainly welcome the conferment of polytechnic status."

University talks plot future plans

by Ngao Crequer

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The basis of the discussions will be answers to questions made to a letter from the UGC in October on their reaction to the Government's financial projections, a two per cent growth, level funding or a reduction in income of five

Cuts threaten skilled manpower

by Robin McKie
Science Correspondent

The Government has been warned that its present reduced financing of higher education is now severely restricting universities and polytechnics in their bid to provide the trained manpower to implement new techniques in the United Kingdom.

"The Government cannot afford to delay in making resources available to produce more graduates with the skills required to take advantage of the market opportunities," states a report called *Technological Change* published this week by the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development.

There is already a shortage of graduates in electronics engineering, computer science and information technology and there is a particularly severe problem in providing properly trained software specialists, adds the report.

Higher education institutions should also be more flexible, warns

the ACARD document, and should design courses "which will prepare students for a working lifetime of accelerating change and enhance the ability of these students to communicate with non-technical people".

The report, which was prepared by a working group led by Sir James Menter, principal of Queen Mary College, London, and deputy chairman of ACARD, also recommends that the public sector should accept greater responsibility for training. "The case for an earnings-related 'training benefit' entitlement which could be earned through a certain number of years in employment should also be examined by the Government," it adds. "This would assess the transition between different types of employment by allowing those under training to receive an income close to their previous wage or salary."

In general, the report, which reviews the likely technological developments of the next 10-15 years, concludes that Britain is to survive as a trading nation, industry

must introduce new technology more rapidly than it has in order to match the performance of our major competitors.

But the working group was not convinced about predictions that micro-electronics would cause high unemployment in Britain. The most important factor in preventing high jobless figures, the report states, is the competitive position of British industry in world markets. "More unemployment will result from loss of market share following a failure to innovate than from the introduction of new technology," it adds.

Other recommendations include encouragement of the use of foreign technology, which could be aided by the creation of a new agency; helping the technological needs of small firms; and boosting research and development in the service sector, particularly in services that support manufacturing industry.

The ACARD report has now been submitted to the Government. *Technological Change. HMSO, £1.75.*

University entrants 'are culturally deprived'

by Sandra Hempel

Young people now coming up to university are culturally deprived and it is the responsibility of the modern language departments to do something about it, Philip Thody, professor of French at Leeds University told the Joint Council of Language Association's conference in Nottingham last week.

Their minds should be trained not in the byways of historical grammar and the morphology of mediaeval French but in the mainstream of European history, culture and ideas.

"It is not too fanciful to suggest that the frequent complaints addressed to the teaching profession for their supposed failure to make us into a nation as linguistically competent as the Dutch, the Germans and the Danes should be levelled first at the universities," said Professor Thody. "Had the hours spent wading through the turgid details of medieval noun-

formation been devoted to a systematic study of the language, our teachers would be more competent to do this and better inspired to undertake it."

He was aware that modern linguists who tried to bring the syllabus of their discipline into line with the interests of students and the concerns of the modern world were frequently labelled philistines and they traditionally had to face the fact that their subject did not have the same prestige as the study of the dead languages of Greece and Rome.

While he was not in favour of abolishing historical philology or medieval studies from the university curriculum, Professor Thody said universities should not be afraid to take the occasional look out of the polytechnic book in the way they combined language and society or linked the general use of a language with its political and intellectual history.

Why businessmen are so suspicious of linguists

Linguists are held in profound suspicion by businessmen and business studies teachers, Mr John E. G. White, Head of the Department of Languages and European Studies at Wolverhampton Polytechnic told the JCLA Conference.

This suspicion was obvious said Mr White from his recent discussions in the Business Education Council. "It took a very long time to convince them that our aim was not to teach literature and even now revolvers are reached for if someone accidentally uses the word culture."

The range of language courses has expanded enormously since the 1960s thanks to polytechnics, CNAAs and the technological universities, he said, and there were now over 10,000 students on language degree courses in the universities and over 2,000 on CNAAs courses.

"On many courses there is now considerably more emphasis on performance and the language skills than there was 15 years ago. More time is devoted to it and the gains offered by educational technology

have been gratefully accepted and consolidated."

"It is only the most traditional courses of which it is still maintained that the longest hum of technology in the department is the use of the Bandes turning out the passages of Virginia Woolf for translation."

Higher education, said Mr White, was a service industry, dependent on its customers. The customer consisted primarily of the employer but also of their future employer. Most language students wanted to use languages in their jobs and the CNAAs had played a major role in looking at students' needs and putting together coherent course packages.

"I think there must be a shift in the balance between literature and non-literary language degrees and the primacy of literature will be broken and those degrees which explore the foreign culture through disciplines other than literature are likely to prosper."

This did not mean that literary courses should disappear but a much provision was needed to support it should it still find a market.

Annan to meet critics on academic staff

by Ngalo Crequer

Academic staff at London were today to tell Lord Annan, the vice-chancellor that he has lost his credibility and has damaged the university because of his recent remarks about its serious financial plight.

At a meeting of the joint consultative committee of university staff which staff have specially asked Lord Annan to attend they were to press him to modify his statements in order to calm the situation.

They are angry because they feel that he has unnecessarily raised the spectre of redundancy and has magnified London's financial problems. This all stems from Lord Annan's comments that these schools faced a crisis unless special provision was made, and London could expect an avalanche of redundancies.

Mr John Akker, the deputy secretary of the Association of University Teachers, who was to be at the meeting, has written to question a full financial statement from the university, including disclosure of all its reserves.

Dr William Stephenson of Bedford

College, a member of the AUT executive and of the joint consultative committee said: "We will be telling Lord Annan that he has done a great disservice to the university by exaggeration and by being alarmist about redundancies. There is no cause for this at this stage."

"Although in the short-term this might get publicity, in the long-term it is very damaging to our case. At the moment it is not clear what our problems are. We will try to press him to modify his views."

In particular, the staff members of the committee want to know more about Lord Annan's decision to set up a working party to scrutinise the work of the non-medical schools.

"Rationalisation, or merger, if recommended, would be costly, they point out. They will want to know whether money would be forthcoming from the University Grants Committee if this became likely."

Lord Annan has said that in planning a bleak future for London he is only responding to questions put to him by the UGC about the effects of different financial projections.

Teachers look at grants for 16 to 19-year-olds

by Sandra Hempel

Closer links between schools and colleges and a unified grants system for all 16 to 19-year-olds in full-time education are among the proposals put forward for discussion in a report published today by the National Union of Teachers.

The union is canvassing members' views before presenting a policy statement, *Education and Training for the 16 to 19 Age Group*, to the Government.

It calls for a more radical and flexible approach to the whole area of education and training for 16 to 19-year-olds. For urban areas it suggests the development of sixth-form centres to provide a full range of level and CCE option for a group of schools. Further education would be on the staff of the respective schools and minority subjects would be taught either at the centre or in particular schools in the group.

In rural areas the union says it is "socially and educationally desirable" to maintain autonomous schools for 11 to 18-year-olds as small as three-form entry where there would have to be a diversion of resources to eight forms. The alternative, says NUT, would be the decline and depopulation of rural areas.

In order to bridge boundaries between school and college, the union

suggests sixth formers could take vocational subjects at further education colleges and academic subjects at schools. Further education students could take an academic A level at a school or sixth-form college, young people who leave school at 16 or 17 could return part time, adult students might take school courses and there should be work experience schemes for 14 to 19-year-olds.

On the subject of grants, the present system of financial support is dubbed "haphazard, discriminatory and unsatisfactory". The union wants grants and welfare benefits to be harmonized "to encourage young people to take educational and training opportunities."

It calls for "the introduction of common regulations governing the educational provision for the 16 to 19 age group, whether in school or college. The aim should be to coordinate the schools system, further education and the training institutions into comprehensive education and training services."

The union says it has been concerned for many years at the lack of effective coordination of education and training services for this age group and calls for planning to provide a coherent framework for education and training for 16 to 19-year-olds.

Ilkley gets an invitation from the CNAAs

by John O'Hare

Ilkley College is set to become a university college in the near future, with external validation for its degrees to be submitted to the Council for National Academic Awards. Extracts from a CNAAs report on Ilkley College published this week reveal the institution's ability to handle courses.

Although Ilkley College's decision to transfer its degrees to the CNAAs was made before the end of the month, a range of BBA courses are likely to follow in 1981.

Mr McKenna said: "This college, as the report has pointed out, has a long and distinguished history. Its academic standards are beginning to recognize that Ilkley College intends to go places. It is a great thrill for the staff, who have had to endure all the problems of a merger and reorganisation over the last 18 months."

Although the final decision on the future shape of teacher education in the Bradford area is still to be made, it now seems unlikely that the option of merging the Ilkley and Bradford colleges will be taken up. Mr McKenna said that, since vacancies existed on BBA courses in both colleges, the question might arise again at some time in the future, but there was no indication at present of a need of this year's students.

The "reorganised departments" were applied for the 1981 session. Mr McKenna said the first submission, for a BA degree in Combined Studies and a Certificate in Youth and Community Work, would be made before the end of the month. A range of BBA courses are likely to follow in 1981.

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Medical students 'brain-washed'

by Robin McKie
Science Correspondent

Pre-clinical medical education is a brain-washing technique that turns students into zombies ready for clinical schools to make them doctors. This forthright view was put forward by Dr David Armstrong, the medical sociology lecturer at Guy's Hospital, London, this week.

Dr Armstrong was speaking at a one-day workshop on "The Making of a Good Doctor", which was organised by the British Postgraduate Medical Federation. He told delegates it was well known that basic medical science for undergraduates was overcrowded with facts and detail to an overwhelming level.

When the students entered clinical schools, they immediately forgot their previous work and many people now believed this was a complete waste of time.

However, Dr Armstrong said that the mass of detail involved in teaching these basic scientific subjects had a purpose. "What you learn in pre-clinical schools is important; it is the concentration of detail that is crucial," he argued.

By bombarding students with facts, their lay approach to problem solving was destroyed; they learned the importance of detail; they acquired a reductionist

approach to medicine; and were turned into passive objects ready to accept knowledge.

"It is a brain washing technique that sets about creating a viable person who is fodder for clinicians to mould into doctors," Dr Armstrong added.

Indeed, this whole approach influenced the attitudes of our doctors to their patients. Just as students they were passive learners, dominated by their educators, so they became the dominating persons in relations with their patients. "This whole approach has a causal link running through the education of our doctors," he concluded.

DES 'measly' on payments Redundancies warning for college staff

by Patricia Santinelli

This year will see the largest ever number of college of education staff made redundant, Jean Bocock, higher education secretary of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, warned this week.

She told delegates at the eighth closing colleges conference at Gloucestershire college that next year there could be well over 1,000 known and registered unemployed teachers. Ms Bocock said that her survey, which covered the present position in colleges and some polytechnics at summer 1979, showed that 350 people were made redundant.

But she believed that the 870 registration figures from 81 colleges produced by Mr Bill Browne, director of the staff redeployment bureau, was likely to be more accurate. They showed that since March 1979 well over 200 more staff had been made redundant with the 55 to 59 age group hardest hit, and the largest category was 408 senior lecturers.

Although the survey showed more or less the same pattern as last year, institutions not expecting redundancy and some with no major cutbacks were beginning to show

loss of staff albeit on a small scale. Moreover some institutions which had previously had a clear "no redundancy" policy were now re-evaluating it. The survey showed that 90 per cent of redundant staff had been redeployed into schools or within the same establishment or had found jobs in education.

"But this success in obtaining other employment masks a considerable degree of underdevelopment or under-utilization of talent and one suspects a good deal of unhappiness at interrupted careers which are going to be difficult to reconstruct," Ms Bocock said.

Thirty-six institutions no longer admitted students and had closed several remaining open for other courses but with no initial training. Of these 16 were not in a position to make any return because no administrative personnel were available.

"So many of the colleges which suffered the heaviest redundancy are now lost to us, and in effect we will never have a complete picture of what has happened for once the college administration disappears we have no means of keeping in touch with former staff."

Numeracy drive gets good response

by Charlotte Barry

A flood of demands for training materials has followed the launching of a new nationwide numeracy scheme designed to help people solve simple maths problems at work.

Within two days of the first transmission of *Numbers at Work* on Yorkshire Television, nearly 400 inquiries were received by the National Extension College, Cambridge, which has compiled a book to accompany the 13-part series.

Numbers at Work is a direct follow-up to the *Makes it Count* series which elicited a staggering response when it was first transmitted exactly two years ago.

The sheer volume of inquiries, 11,500 in all, revealed that numeracy problems are more common than ever imagined. A subsequent survey of a cross-section of employers revealed that these problems are experienced in a wide range of jobs, including teachers, pharmacists and high-ranking civil servants.

"The range was staggering and included all kinds of people," said Mr Richard Freeman, the director of the National Extension College.

"We have calculated that about eight million adults probably have severe number difficulties which is staggering compared with the amount of provision there is."

Numbers at Work, the second part of which will be transmitted on independent television channels this weekend, concentrates on how maths is used at home, in shops, and at work, and uses real-life examples.

"It's very unusual because we happened to find research workers who went out to look at the use of maths in commerce, industry and the home, and they discovered there was quite a difference between that and what is used in schools," said Richard Freeman.

He added: "We are trying to reassure people that if they take up a job with a certain amount of arithmetic involved they will be able to cope."

No dash for Ulster study

by Ngalo Crequer

The expected rush of applications by overseas students to Northern Irish universities, where there is no fee differential, has so far failed to materialise.

One view is that it is too soon to judge the effect of the decision to continue the fee concession but it is also felt that many overseas students are unaware of the financial advantages of studying in the Province.

As a result, Queen's University, Belfast, is considering ways of giving the facts more publicity and of trying to make the university as attractive as possible for overseas students.

Both at Queen's and at the New University of Ulster there has been virtually no change in applications from overseas students for 1980 entry, compared with last year.

Last year, by December, at Queen's there was a total of 6,523 applications, of which 523 were from overseas. This year, of a total 6,470 applications, 520 were from overseas. Figures are not available from NUU but a spokesman confirmed that numbers were exactly on par with those of the previous year.

What has also surprised admissions staff at Queen's is that they expected many overseas students on the mainland to wait because of fee increases, to change mid-course and transfer to Northern Ireland. In fact Queen's have only received one inquiry from such a student.

Traditionally, overseas students in Northern Ireland pay the same fees as home students. Both the universities attract only a tiny proportion of overseas students and the "trouble" of play a large part in keeping them away. The move to exclude Northern Ireland from the decision to charge full cost economic fees came as a welcome relief to the Province but clearly the effect has yet to be seen.

Lord Wilson, the Under-Secretary of State for Education, said the "Province" has only said that the fees concession will remain for further year. One fear that the universities have is that the Government will suddenly change its mind and bring Ulster back in line with the mainland.

This inevitably adds an element of caution to any plans to go on for a big recruitment programme to increase overseas students numbers.

OU vice-chancellor sought

The search is being intensified to find a successor to the Open University's distinguished first vice-chancellor Lord Perry, who retires officially in spring, 1981.

Earlier this week the search committee, headed by biophysicist Professor Brian Boycott of King's College, London, had agreed after a three-week Christmas break faced with the renewed task of selecting a suitable successor.

"We are doing our best to get somebody as soon as possible," said Professor Boycott. "Certainly, we are meeting with the highest frequency possible over the next few weeks."

No added: "If we come up with something in the next few months we will be doing rather well."

The renewed search follows a major setback to the committee last autumn, only a few months after the post was advertised when a London University Science professor

turned it down on the apparent grounds that he would find it hard to combine his research interests with such a demanding administrative job.

Administrative officers on the OU campus at Milton Keynes refuse to comment on the successful applicant's withdrawal beyond saying cryptically that "the search is continuing".

Professor Boycott is equally tight-lipped over the matter. When a committee comes to a decision, one then starts seeing what individuals' attitudes are. It all depends whether you regard that as an offer or not," he said.

However, it seems unlikely that any announcement will be made in the immediate future, although it is known that Lord Perry, or his successor, would like to hand over the post this Easter, as he is due for a substantial amount of study leave.

Hopes rise for electric lorry

Researcher Leeds and Nottingham universities, has pushed a significant step towards the development of a cheap, electric vehicle.

The two teams of research workers are engaged in producing a new motor and control system which would reduce the cost of an electric vehicle drive system by about 25 per cent.

A two-year research contract worth £20,000 has been awarded to the two universities by the Science Research Council. The research is being led by Professor Peter Stevenson, a senior lecturer in electronics at Leeds.

Dr Stevenson said the new drive system would be a major step towards the development of a cheap, electric vehicle.

direct current (dc) motors now in use is that it is simpler to make and therefore, less expensive to maintain. Both purchase and maintenance would be cheaper.

Variable reluctance motors are also being studied for their simplicity and because of their simple well-understood take advantage of forces in electronic circuits.

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Poly plan to use sun power

The application of solar technology researched at Leeds Polytechnic to the textile industry is being explored in a project named MISER.

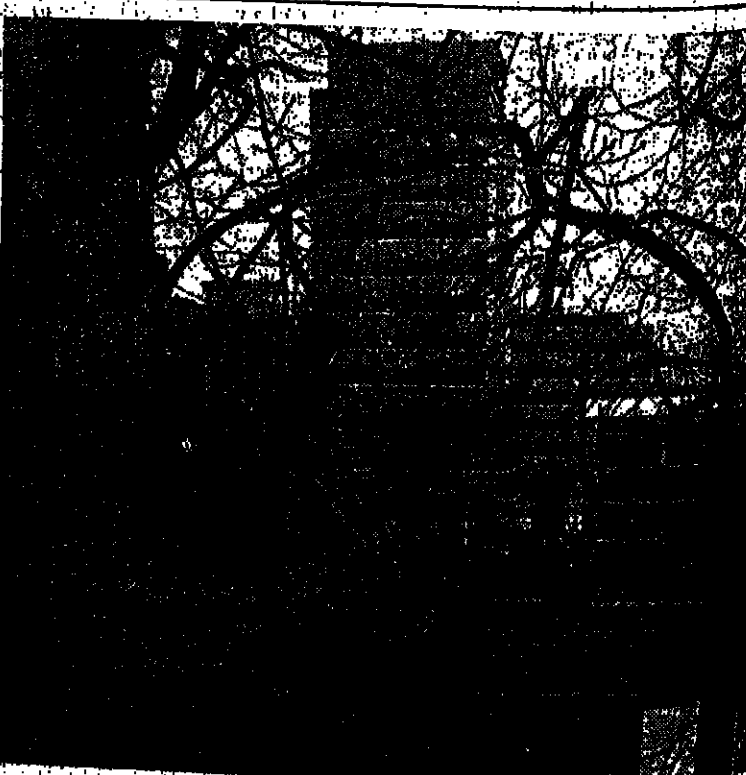
The project, named MISER (Manufacturing Industries Solar Energy Research), is scheduled to last 12 months, and will assess the technical viability of sun-powered technology.

Funding comes from the Government's Energy Technology Support Unit. The textile industry has been chosen by the researchers, both because of its suitability as a hot water-consuming industry, and because of its significance in the Leeds area.

MISER is based at Leeds Polytechnic's School of Architecture and Landscape.

Dr Templeman

Dr Geoffrey Templeman, vice-chancellor of the University of Kent, received his foundation in 1968, was a member of the New Year's Honours List. Also made a CBE was Mr A. J. The principal of Bradford University.



Lanchester Polytechnic now officially Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic.

Are they sending Lanchester to Coventry?

Lanchester Polytechnic has officially changed its name to Coventry Polytechnic.

The full title is now the Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic. The change of name is a result of the fact that the name of Lanchester should not disappear despite the probability that most people will still refer to the new name.

The polytechnic was named after Frederick Lanchester, the famous motor car manufacturer and major contributor to aeronautics.

The revised title preserves the link with the name Lanchester and with its associated reputation. The change of name is a result of the fact that the name of Lanchester should not disappear despite the probability that most people will still refer to the new name.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

Scientists' career patterns to change

by Robin McKie

Science Correspondent
The employment pattern for science graduates can be expected to radically alter in the 1980s, the Association for Science Education has been told.

Mr Terry Smith, careers service director at Hull University, told delegates that science graduates would work in a broader range of jobs, would face greater levels of unemployment and would be likely to take more jobs now filled by school-leavers.

However, it must be urged that a university education is still a good investment, he told an association meeting at Hull University. Mr Smith pointed out that a graduate could expect to earn an average of £229,000 during his lifetime, but a non-graduate with university entry qualifications would earn about £150,000.

But scientists should also expect to move into a far broader range of jobs. Even now, many science graduates were no longer taking up employment that was connected with their degree subjects, Mr Smith added.

With chances of research posts slim, students were taking jobs in management, sales and marketing, social work and in particular chartered accountancy. In the past eight years there had been a 176 per cent increase of chemists going into accountancy, 126 per cent for physicists and 402 per cent for mathematicians.

But in the period 1970 to 1978 there had also been a phenomenal drop in science graduates going into teaching. While social science students training as teachers increased by 14 per cent—the number of mathematics students dropped by 35 per cent, physics students by 52 per cent and those with chemistry degrees by 54 per cent.

Out of 6,909 students training to be teachers in 1978, only 110 were physicists and 160 were chemists. This drop was no causing serious problems in providing an adequate level for science teachers who can include an interest in science among school pupils.

Mr Smith warned: "There will be very few posts for graduates who want to do basic research in industry, and virtually no jobs at universities."

"Similarly we must anticipate that there will be far more unemployment among graduates in the 1980s. It is inevitable, for unemployment will be endemic in our society by then."

But the squeeze will particularly affect those without qualifications and in future a degree will be an even better investment than it is now. This will be especially true for those with science degrees as they will be able to fill a far broader category of jobs than arts graduates. Science graduates and there will also be a far greater need for them to take up jobs at teaching for the m to take up jobs as teachers.

English course huge success

by David Jobbins

A new part time English studies degree at Thames polytechnic due to start next week has generated an overwhelming response. Courses have received about 150 applications, more than five times as many as the maximum intake.

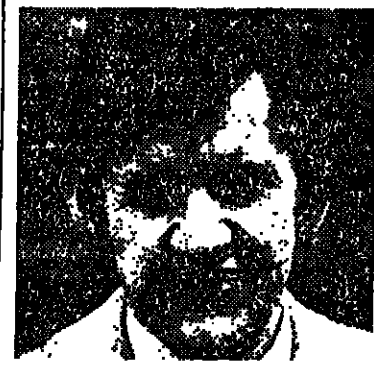
Students enrolled on the course will generally be 24 years old and over, although exceptions may be made for younger people if at least a year has elapsed since they left school. The length of course for an honours degree is five years, though students wishing to graduate without honours may do so at the end of four years.

Mr Gareth Jenkins, the course

tutor, said that planning for the new degree began more than five years ago but freezing of posts had meant there was little they could do to start the course off on the lines originally proposed. A way had been found by limiting the course initially to a single intake with CNA clearance.

He regarded the new course as the school of humanities' contribution to opening up fields of study to people who had missed out in terms of conventional education. It gave a chance to the Open University, with the largely single subject, and to enjoy the benefits of continuous close contact with staff and fellow students.

John O'Leary at the North of England Education Conference



Professor Ted Wragg: a bonanza

'Boom ahead' as leisure grows

Education could become a boom industry by the end of the decade as leisure time increases, Professor Ted Wragg, of Exeter University, said.

Delivering a paper on *The Curriculum in the Year 2000*, Professor Wragg foresaw heavy demand for further and higher education as advances in technology led to shorter working hours.

"It could mean a bonanza for things like the Workers' Educational Association and it could be the fulfilment of education's dream—that dream we have had for so long," he said. "Education could be one of the key ways of avoiding a massive jet-down for a whole generation of people."

Those in retirement would form one great potential new market. The period of retirement would become a substantial proportion of people's lifetime, lasting 20, 30 or even 40 years.

moments of coming back one term and finding 100 culture-savvy grandmothers marauding up the drive all craving for education," Professor Wragg told the conference. In California special courses for retired people have already been introduced, he said.

Whatever the eventual impact of new technology, a high level of education would be more necessary than ever by the end of the century and bureaucracy became more technical.

The result will be a real need for trained teachers, whose skills should be rewarded accordingly. Classroom skills were not fully recognised, and Burnham schools should be adjusted to take account of teaching skills.

Home student intake is down, says Carlisle

More and more school leavers are shunning higher education every year, but this is no bad thing, Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education, told the North of England Education Conference.

Despite public spending cuts, those teenagers who are qualified for higher education will have as good an opportunity as at present, Mr Carlisle said. Last year the universities admitted 20,000 fewer home students than estimated. Government plans for the next few years provided for the maintenance of this number.

Mr Carlisle, speaking at New College, Durham, pointed out that participation rates had fallen from 14.2 per cent of the population entering higher education in 1972 to 12.4 per cent in 1977-78, with a further decline to 11.8 per cent predicted for next September.

The most probable explanation is that many able youngsters have been taking their school-leaving qualifications straight into good jobs in industry and commerce," Mr Carlisle said. "This does not seem to me necessarily a bad thing."

The challenge facing Government was to create the conditions for change within a constant resource

level, through wise decision-making at every level, the national use of facilities and staff and a renewed emphasis on academic objectives. In addition, following the "rather better" device of capping the pool, effectiveness having regard to educational, social and economic needs would have to be worked out.

In non-advanced further education provision would necessarily vary from area to area. A recent study by the Department of Education and Science had shown that while participation rates for full-time courses showed a clear progression from north to south of the country, part-time courses showed exactly the opposite. It was not sense and good educational policy to take account of such trends in order to relate planning to reality.

The 1980s could be a time to move forward in education despite the difficulties to be faced. Genuine flexibility, good will and determination will be needed, said Mr Carlisle. "And we are not successful unless we are imaginative and purposeful about use we make of the resources we do have."

Leader, page 2

Mandatory student grants come under fire

Mandatory grants should be abolished to make way for a totally discretionary system backed up by student loans, said Professor Harry Judge, Director of the Department of Educational Studies at Oxford University.

Professor Judge put forward his surprise proposals as part of a Blueprint for Education at 16-plus, which envisaged a comprehensive system doing away with present distinctions between primary, secondary and further education. The result would be tertiary colleges for all under a new name.

"Student grants and support will fall into a new context and, before too long, mandatory grants in their present form for degree students would be abolished," he said. "Existing, however limited, and contracting, would be redistributed across wider age groups and if the idea (of a tertiary British) of the salaried student dis-

appeared, so much the better. The highest academic and scholarly work is not best served by a promiscuous system of grants. Professor Judge. "The real problem is those who see a conventional higher education merely as the obvious road to a better job and despise those who get the 'hard' degree."

If this meant fewer students in universities, that might not be a bad thing, he added. It would be tragic if some of those currently going into higher education chose a different route in their careers.

Mandatory grants could be replaced by interest-free loans and scholarship schemes, with all funds presently used being contributed to provide a system serving all those in education after 16. The presumably large take-up of higher education, places, would automatically produce a 'savings'.

North American News

NEW YORK

Natives refer to North Carolina as "the land of pines and possums". Over the past 20 years the area has spawned a new resource: PhDs. The area encompassed by Raleigh, Durham and Chapel Hill and known as Research Triangle, ranks first among the 100 top metropolitan areas in the number of residents holding a doctorate.

That position has been underlined in the past two years with the presence of the National Humanities Center. This creation has added nearly 50 new PhD's each year to Research Triangle's already dense educational mass.

Research Triangle Park is 5,400 acres of countryside of which the centre occupies 120 acres. Nearly 30 corporations and government agencies have laboratories and research facilities there. The park is within 15 miles of Duke University in Durham, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and North Carolina State in Raleigh.

The National Humanities Centre is another of the intellectual McDonald's that are springing up in the United States much faster than presidential libraries. But it is not just another tax-advantaged scheme for getting hold of public grants. It is something quite different and has a chance to rescue the humanities from their post-war limbo.

The idea for a National Humanities Center came back nearly 10 years ago. A handful of scholars including Gregory Vlastos of Princeton, Morton Bloomfield of Harvard, Meyer Abrams of Cornell, Steven Marcus of Columbia and Henry Nash Smith of Berkeley thought the time was ripe to revitalize humanistic scholarship in America and to give these disciplines new visibility and influence.

They approached Robert Goheen, who then headed the Council on Foundations, for initial assistance and also the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in California, whose demise came on the heels of founder Robert M. Hutchins's own death. This spring, NHC will launch a \$20m campaign to raise an endowment. McGraw-Hill, the publishing concern, has made the first corporate contribution of \$150,000.

Unlike other major centres in America, which began with large family or foundation fortunes, the NHC took its first breath with a modest \$4m in gifts. The scholars came first and now the sustaining capital must be raised. Bennett sees the drive for funds taking up to five years, since the centre has no alumni and humanities fund-raising is notoriously slow. Money is a crucial survival factor and the director worries less about

Humanities rescue mission that is determined not to die

Tom Mullaney reports on a centre that is determined to give its field new visibility and influence

of humanist and a man colleagues and friends remember as a professor and communicator of vision with a world of personal contacts, who gave the NHC its spark and guided it through its critical early years.

When Frankel was killed in his home last May by burglars, the centre went into shock.

On October 25 the centre announced its determination to survive and prosper. It named William J. Bennett, the former executive officer, as president and director. Bennett, aged 36, enjoys a good reputation as both a scholar and administrator. He is unseasoned in relation to his predecessor so the board of trustees has decided to assume a more active role.

Edward H. Levi, former president of the University of Chicago and American attorney-general, was elected chairman, succeeding Morton Bloomfield. With Levi, the board gains a person with a noted "public dimension", a respected legal scholar and high administrator. He inspires confidence.

NHC intends to be a hardy off-shoot, unlike the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in California, whose demise came on the heels of founder Robert M. Hutchins's own death. This spring, NHC will launch a \$20m campaign to raise an endowment. McGraw-Hill, the publishing concern, has made the first corporate contribution of \$150,000.

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intellectual erosion than "runaway inflation" as a future trouble spot. During the 1978-79 academic year, about 25 international scholars accepted the invitation to join the centre. This year, 33 are in residence and Bennett foresees the figure rising to around 45 scholars.

Another novel feature about the centre was that Frankel was successful in convincing several foreign Governments and foundations. The centre intends to keep foreign scholarly participation at a rate of 15-20 per cent. Nearly one-third of the 1979-80 year are from foreign universities. The centre maintains an office in Brussels for fellowship applications.

Trustee Dan Lacy stressed that the NHC favours scholarly projects that are "more synthetic than analytic, studies that look outwards, interdisciplinary and some social dimension." Bennett agrees but admits that the right mix was yet to be found. It must be, he noted, both a place to do group research as well as more focused studies.

Beyond discussion groups organized by the fellows, the centre also sponsors several conferences each year on major public policy concerns. A conference in December was on moral education and ethics. The proceedings were taped and may become the centre's first publication in trade book form. Starting in 1980, the NHC will undertake in-depth studies, lasting several years, of six topics: the idea of a profession, energy and the values of modern society, biography as history, literary theory and criticism, the city and the role of the press in a constitutional democracy.

The Andrew Mellon Foundation has provided funds to invite up to eight senior scholars to the centre for two or three years. In contrast to the fellows who spend only a year at the centre, the Mellon fellows are future Mellon fellows include historians John Hope Franklin, Wil-

liam Leuchtenburg and Jacob Talmon from Israel, philosophers Paul Ricœur and William Barrett, physicians Mack Lippkin and literary scholar Cleanth Brooks.

If it will work, the centre's future would be assured. There is an almost religious quality to the enthusiasm staff, fellows and trustees feel about it. These people say the centre cannot die. It is also unlikely that it could ever become intellectually flabby. "It can't degenerate into a second-class 'rest home'," says Phyllis Zagano, head of the centre's New York office and the holder of a PhD.

The centre is still in the midst of what one fellow sees as a "shake-out period." How the centre defines itself and how it will implement its aim of "applied humanities" are key questions. Bennett sees the selection of fellows as the key to the question of institutional identity. Who is selected and the projects they are engaged in will demonstrate many things: the strength of its commitment to excellence, the balance between analytic and synthetic studies, the mix between quiet reflection and what one trustee termed excessive "ambulance chasing" of the news.

No other research centre boasts such an ambitious public programme component or such a heavily weighted board of communicators, including Vermont Royster, former editor of the *Wall Street Journal*, John Chancellor, the NBC news anchorman, Dan Lacy of McGraw-Hill, Hedley Donovan, of Time Incorporated, and Frank Stanton of the American Red Cross and former president of CBS Television. The centre sees radio tapes, publication and some television exposure as the vehicles to get its message out to a wide public.

"Getting the word out" is the animating principle behind the centre, Frankel said. Its purpose was not to contribute to "the failure of

the theorised class" while Bennett says the main goal is "putting good ideas in circulation."

Three present and past fellows had glowing praise for the NHC as a very good scene with just the right combination of austerity and warmth.

Quentin Anderson finds the centre a "useful counterweight to the awful state of intellectual affairs in this country." The disciplines, he complains, have been overrun by entrepreneurs, people purveying systems of thoughts that claim inclusiveness and that are nowhere near that. "Anderson thinks that individual scholarly enterprise and a more public mission may be two distinct concepts at cross-purposes."

The centre faces several serious challenges to its growth and the outcome is by no means certain. It requires a sizeable endowment to meet operating expenses, inflationary pressures and ambitious planning; sources for humanities funding must be broadened to the national endowment for the humanities, appropriation of \$150 million while the National Science Foundation enjoys a largesse of \$1 billion from Congress; top-flight scholars must continue to find the centre as attractive a place to do good work as its initial recruits; the issue of scholarship and the wide public circulation of ideas must be satisfactorily resolved.

New chairman Levi meets for the first time with the executive committee this month. Then Levi and Bennett will be meeting several times in the coming summer of their work to resolve the above issues and containing opinions into a clearly-defined identity and working programme. The next five years will render a verdict on their deliberations.

However, Princeton, Stanford and the Smithsonian should watch out. Something is growing in North Carolina and it is gaining on and moving past any complacent conferees and conferees.

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Sandra Hempel reports from the NUS universities' national conference

Cash battle predicted

Sharper competition for diminishing resources between student institutions and sectors as a result of government policy, predicted NUS Universities Committee member Andrius Bortolotto at the weekend.

"Any debate about educational priorities and objectives is a question not of present and future needs of society but of distribution of already fixed resources within education," he said.

There would be a limit on access to universities only for those traditionally excluded, such as mature students, who were beginning to benefit from changed attitudes and policies in universities, but also from those traditionally favoured, such as 18-21 year olds. Within that group the disadvantaged would suffer further, said Mr Bortolotto.

He predicted a change in the range and structure of university education as courses and departments became more viable and facilities harder to come by. Students would fall as less money was available for lecturer training and there would be a slight possibility that some institutions would have to close.

It was vital to force the Government into a debate over its policy on overseas students and to oppose its stupidity and dishonesty, he said.

If the Government can bring the diplomatic reasons for exempting students from RUC contributions from the Irish Republic to Northern Ireland from the RUC, the central strategy of the Government is to keep the RUC contribution at a level which is not a burden on the Irish Republic.

Boyson hints at cash changes

Changes in the way the Government provides university schemes for overseas research students will operate, to be considered by Dr Rhodes Boyson, Under-Secretary of State for Education.

Dr Boyson was replying to a question from a university delegate at the weekend. Polytechnic funds were directed through the Overseas Development Agency, at currently proposed, not all foreign governments could be relied upon to use the money as intended, Dr Boyson promised to investigate other methods of administering the scheme. Such as granting the bursaries to the student direct.

On the question of government spending cuts, Dr Boyson said the cost of universities had increased over the past 40 years from £4m to £1,000m a year and the Government had to justify this expenditure.

Positive opposition to cuts

Students should be positive in their opposition to government spending cuts, Trevor Phillips, NUS president told the conference.

"We must put forward new ideas. We should not just be concerned with the details of finance, but we should look at what the money is being spent on. Does it actually do what it is intended to do? Does it provide the best use of money?"

Warning against the danger that students would become a vulnerable group in the public mind, Mr Phillips

told the conference that the Government's policy on overseas research students will operate, to be considered by Dr Rhodes Boyson, Under-Secretary of State for Education.

"The first is one of open-endedness; those who provide the public funds for union subscriptions, the education departments of local authorities, have no control over the level of the subscriptions. It is wrong that people have to pick up a bill when they have no say as to how large that bill is," he said.

"The second problem was accountability. I know your unions have for your activities and I know that your accounts are generally subject to an open audit. I also know that I have regular complaints from Members of Parliament and the public about alleged expenditure.

Mr Phillips said the AUE response to the members' jobs and levels of pay which was understandable but could lead to difficulties between the members and students over priorities.

Another issue that will be funding on is the question of student fees and financing. There is no guarantee we will attract trade union support and we cannot afford a reputation of being a union that is not open to the public. We must be open to the public and to the public mind, Mr Phillips

which, if true, could in no way be condoned.

"I am in no doubt that it will be in your interests to investigate such allegations in order to expose them if false and to do something about them if true."

Promising government remedies to union-financing "very soon", Dr Boyson said there might be a facilities scheme from the parent institutions while a small amount was added to the maintenance grant to cover voluntary subscriptions to political clubs and societies.

Whatever changes were made in the arrangements they would be to reform the system, not a device to save money, Dr Boyson said.

Dr Boyson faced tackling through his speech from delegates to the conference. NUS polytechnic annual

Part-time study 'to rise'

by Ngalo Craggier

The 1980s may see Manchester University developing and increasing the number of part-time courses on all levels, Professor Sir Arthur Attridge, the vice-chancellor, said in his annual report.

Part-time courses have become increasingly important, he observed, and the university might wish to increase them at postgraduate and post-experience level and develop them at undergraduate stage.

The need for increased provision for developments in part-time continuing education must be assessed against the possible fall in full-time student numbers.

He says that the university which has 1,000 full-time students, has 1,000 part-time students, with 14,000 people taking part-time extra-mural courses every year.

The university is reviewing the needs for part-time study, including the degree, post-experience and extra-mural courses, with a view to the feasibility of expanding the provision, considering the position of higher education and course requirements, including credit transfers.

Sir Arthur says that the university has planned to arrive at a "steady state" in student numbers for the 1980s, although the pattern will be for flexibility and responsiveness to new academic developments and to new challenges by new resources.

Overseas News

Lull before the storm on Afrikaans campuses

Few countries in the world have stamped their political ideology on their universities as much as South Africa, and for that reason the future of higher education in the republic is closely interwoven with the nation's political future. South African universities with compulsory segregation, unequal resources and little academic freedom provide a unique laboratory in which the recent history and probable face of apartheid can be examined.

The academic world has always tended to occupy the unusual position in the South African imagination. It is seen by the white community both as the repository of a European culture that keeps the nation apart from the rest of the dark continent, and as the technological engine room of an economy whose fabulous growth has helped to avert major political catastrophes.

However, the Soweto riots of 1976 and the black waves through all South African institutions, including the universities, have suggested time to raise painful questions about their role in the society around them.

The rigid differentiation of the university system on racial grounds is a fact that Soweto has quite disconcertingly shown. The different university sectors, which were once affected by black universities, the rural "bush colleges", which sprung in the sympathetic violence of students learned of the shooting in the Johannesburg townships. After the closure of the universities at that time, it took more than a year to make up student numbers in the wake of mass expulsions and expulsions.

But although the black colleges were most visibly affected by the events of 1976, the white universities, which suffered the

Peter David concludes his series on South African higher education

greatest diminution of self-confidence, Soweto finally paid to the illusion fostered by the white administration that black colleges would be a separate sector in which the black population could be uplifted. Black students and staff now more than ever view the colleges as creatures of apartheid to be tolerated only until white supremacy is brought to a violent end.

The banning of the black South African Students' Organization and the appointment for the first time of black rectors have done nothing to decentralise the campuses. After the trauma of Soweto, neither student nor staff seems able to reduce the resentment of black academics and their readiness, when the time comes, to defy the government.

But in the white universities, Soweto left no comparable firmness of purpose. In the Afrikaans universities, in particular, uncomfortable truths were forced on the attention of largely apolitical students and academics. Before Soweto, their insularity from the realities of black urban life had lulled many white academics into a conviction that a peaceful future could be found for South Africa through the dispersion of black people to their rural "homelands".

The riots brought home as never before the anger and alienation of more than a million blacks living on the outskirts of South Africa's richest conurbation.

Reactions among Afrikaans academics varied. Those closest to the government, especially members of the sector, Brydges and others, began shortly after Soweto to advocate a more radical social and political

cal changes which could fend off black violence. Professor Hennie Goetzaan, editor of Potchefstroom University's influential academic journal, *Word en Daad*, believes a federal political system on Swiss lines, combined with the homelands policy, could give South Africa's blacks sufficient autonomy to ward off a future conflagration.

A similar policy appears to be emerging from the government. What particularly frightened the authorities during the 1976 riots was the apparent absence of an influential black middle class with the big enough stake in the status quo to exercise a restraining influence on the young people in the townships.

As part of a scramble to create vested interests, the Government appointed an inquiry committee under Professor J. Viljoen, Vice-Chancellor of the Rand Afrikaans University, to explore the possibility of increasing black tertiary education and building a black university in Soweto.

However, among many Afrikaans students, the faint aroma of reform is not even as powerful an enticement to meet what they are beginning to recognise as the legitimate grievances of the black population. The head of the *Afrikaans Studentebond*, the national student union, Mr Tjebbe Elzies told *The Times* last year that much of the legal apparatus of apartheid was immoral, and that Afrikaans had to work harder to "keep further ahead of the avalanche".

Junior academics too have begun to express their disquiet. The Calvinists at Potchefstroom University issued a scathing indictment of

apartheid in the controversial Koloniaal Declaration shortly after Soweto.

Despite its desire to create an image of self-questioning, and change, the government has reacted heavily adversely to some of the dissent on the Afrikaans campuses. Before he was dislodged from the premiership by the Muldergate revelations, Dr Vorster is believed to have intervened personally to punish Potchefstroom academics who put their name to the Koloniaal Declaration. And Theuns Bloff revealed that a recent defection from BOSS, the security service, was interviewed by the secret police and warned to moderate his liberal "stand".

So the depth of the regime's commitment to change is far from certain. On one level, economic necessities have combined with the aftermath of Soweto to bring about mild but significant reforms. The Market and Witwaters reports last year made it clear that Government economists favour the development of an integrated labour market in South Africa to and the farming of skilled industrial workers. The "radical inquiry" could suggest parallel reforms in the universities, but Professor Viljoen told *The Times* that expansion of black tertiary education would probably not lead to significant desegregation of the university system.

The feeling in South Africa is that apartheid has reached a climactic stage: some strands of government policy suggest that change and reform are in the air; other strands demonstrate an aversive tendency towards "firm" government. For the liberal English-speaking universities, Soweto was less of a shock, but it added to a feeling of political impotence which has been growing since the Government's action against the activities of the National Union of South African Students in the early 1970s.

Belts tighten in Israel

from our correspondent

JERUSALEM
The universities of Israel are bracing themselves for an austere period of spending cuts, a wage freeze and a ban on new buildings. These are the main areas in which academic life will feel the state which the Minister of Finance Mr. Yigal Alon regards as "catastrophic".

The chairman of the Planning and Grants Committee of the Council for Higher Education, Professor Haim Harari, in his first public appearance, stressed that despite budgetary limitations, the universities are duty bound to ensure above all the quality and the standards of teaching and research. Reduction in manpower would accordingly affect in the main the administrative and technical staff and only as a very last resort the academics. At the same time the universities should scrutinise their academic programmes and ruthlessly weed out those which are redundant or substandard. He urged the universities to reduce their efforts to raise funds from other than governmental sources, and suggested that the government review tuition fees.

In the academic year 1978-79 the ordinary budget of the universities was composed, as follows: Government allocation about 75 per cent, tuition fees about 10 per cent, sale of services about 11 per cent, and donations about 4 per cent.

The first victims of the decision to freeze pay agreements were the academics. According to existing agreements all employees of a university, including academics, and the members of their family are exempt from tuition fees. In answer to a question on the subject the Minister of Education and Culture replied in the Knesset that in the academic year 1978-79, those exempt numbered about 3,500.

Overseas News

Long march at Maharashtra

from A. S. Abraham

BOMBAY

Unlike India's last general election in March, 1977, the one this week has not engaged universities and students in any important sense. Theatricality, both directly and passionately involved because both were affected by Mrs Gandhi's emergency rule between June, 1975, and March, 1977.

In universities right round the country, large numbers of teachers and students on both the left and the right were fiercely opposed to the Emergency, often clandestinely but also quite openly. Many of them were arrested and jailed without trial after police raids on institutions, like the prestigious Jawahar Lal Nehru University (JNU) in New Delhi, known to be hotbeds of dissent and therefore special targets of official wrath.

Both the federal and provincial governments also used the sacking of the Emergency to try and bring universities to heel by seeking to push through repressive codes of conduct for teachers, curb university autonomy and give the University Grants Commission vast penal and regulatory powers over all higher education.

When the 1977 elections were called, all this boomeranged on Mrs Gandhi. Students and teachers en masse backed the elder statesman, Mr Jayaprakash Narayan, conceived on the lines of the mid-sixties Maoist cultural revolution in China, and campaigned vigorously (and successfully) for the five-party (Janata (People's) Alliance which had his blessings.

This time the election is a much tamer and more confusing affair and universities are not involved in it in anything like the same way.

Issues in which students and teachers are concerned are not always educational and, where they are, they are of regional rather than national significance.

For instance, Maharashtra State, of which Bombay is the capital, has just witnessed a "long march" (again the model is Chinese) by untouchables, mainly students, who call themselves "dalits" or the oppressed.

They were seeking to pressure the provincial government to rename Marathwada University in the region after the most eminent Harijan (untouchable) in modern times, Dr B. R. Ambedkar. The provincial legislature had unanimously passed a resolution last year to have the university so renamed, a move which provoked a fierce anti-Harijan pogrom by high-caste Hindus throughout the area, including the villages. Since then, the renaming has been suspended until caste tempers cool down. But they are not cooling down and the "long march" was evidence as much of Harijan frustration over the issue as of upper-caste resistance to the renaming.

The matter is electorally of some significance because of every party's anxiety to woo the Harijan electorate which, in a number of constituencies, is a number of constituencies, is a number of constituencies, is a number of constituencies.

An issue which has become quite prominent in the election and which is agitating the Muslim community which is even more sizable than the Harijan electorate is the status of the 60-year-old Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) in Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh, the country's most populous state.

In 1972, Mrs Gandhi's government denied AMU's autonomy as a minor-

ity institution. Under the Indian constitution, religious minorities have the right to found their own educational institutions and to run them autonomously. But acting on a 1967 court ruling that AMU was set up not by Muslims but by the government of the day and so was not a minority institution, Mrs Gandhi empowered the president of India, as AMU's visitor, to appoint the vice-chancellor.

Under the Janata Government from 1977 to 1979, the Muslims did not expect AMU's minority status to be restored since an important section of the Janata was the Hindu extremist party, the Jan Sangh. Today, it is none other than Mrs Gandhi who is promising the Muslims that she will, if elected, declare AMU a minority institution, which the Jan Sangh element is stronger than before, and is still in the same thing, as is the third main electoral contender, the Lok Dal led by the present prime minister, Mr Charan Singh, who is not known for his pro-Muslim views.

In north-eastern India, elections are to be held only in three out of 14 constituencies (and even there they may not eventually be held) because Assamese protesters, led by a student, have prevented candidates from filing nominations and have called for the local population to boycott the poll. They are angry over the reported influx of "foreigners" (that is, Bangladeshis) from across the international border who, they say, have taken over the land and are threatening to drive them to a minority in their own state. Students are particularly agitated over having to compete with these "foreigners" for scarce jobs and university places. They want these "foreigners" to be expelled.

Exam laws slackened in Greece

from Mario Modiano

ATHENS

The Greek Government decided last week to rescind legislation tightening the rules on university examinations which had touched off widespread student agitation before the holiday break, culminating in the occupation of university buildings.

The decision was made on the advice of the 13 rectors of Greek universities and colleges, who were consulted by Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Prime Minister. The Greek Government had introduced the controversial legislation in an attempt to upgrade Greek university diplomas.

Greek student leaders have been arguing that Greek institutions of higher education were not adequately staffed and equipped to handle such high standards for students. The main grievance was the abolition of the possibility of repeating examinations, twice, in case of failure, rather than once.

The meeting decided to set up a commission of all university rectors which is to produce proposals by next March on the necessary revisions to the rules on examinations. Until then, the relevant provisions of the law are suspended.

The same commission has been asked to produce a draft law on preventive legislation covering all aspects of higher education. The student organizations are to be given a chance to voice their opinions during the preparation of the draft.

Merger plan for Malta's universities postponed

by Carl Steven

The Maltese Government's plan to merge the island's two universities has been postponed, but only temporarily. The merger will certainly take place by the end of the present academic year, and no money has been allocated for the maintenance of the Old University after next September.

It is rumoured that the main reason for the delay is the refusal of Professor Edwin Borg Constantini, the rector of the Old University, either to accept the merger or to resign so that it could then take place. The merger would finally subordinate the Old University, which has existed in one form or another since 1592, and is still in spirit at least an autonomous institution to the one created in 1978 by Government order, and directly subject to its control.

In 1978 the faculties of medicine and architecture were transferred from the existing University of Malta, renamed the Old University, to the former Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology, which was promoted from polytechnic status and redesignated the New University.

The Old University was left with the faculties of law, science and arts, while its faculty of theology was removed from the State system and taken over directly by the Roman Catholic Church. The conferment of degrees in engineering, which was already taught at the MCAST, was transferred from the Old to the New University.

As from last October, however, the Government has prohibited the admission of new students to the science and arts faculties so that the University's only continuing subject for the time being is law. The arts faculties staff will be reduced when existing students finish their courses, although if, as is expected, the subjects are re-constituted in some form at the New University some of them may be offered posts there, at least in the interim.

Both are modern and well built, but while the Old University is a multi-story building, the new is a single-story building. The University buildings were designed by a local architect, and the new buildings are not really a single building, but a series of buildings.

The position of students was also significantly altered in 1978 by the introduction of the student-worker scheme, which made the students obtain sponsorship of an employer or trade union willing to pay them through their courses, even though they are available for work only for six months of each year, and offer them a permanent job on completion of their studies. The scheme was intended to expand the social base of student recruitment by providing financial support (there has never been a grants system in Malta) and to encourage a more vocational approach to higher education appropriate for such a tiny economy.

It is quite astonishing that Malta, with a population of 300,000 (comparable to Hull or Coventry) except for the climate and a chronic unemployment problem, should have even one university, let alone two.

The foreign policy of Dom

Minotti's Labour Government involving the closure of the Old University has been extremely costly. Education is the last budget of the Maltese Government before the 1980 election. In 1977 this had been reduced 18.3 per cent of total expenditure, and last year it was 7.4 per cent.

It is now becoming clear, however, that in practice the new scheme does not work very effectively, either in educational or economic terms. The six months' study, six months' work pattern has been found to be unworkable, and the students are not really working.

As for ensuring graduate employment, the example of a student-worker to qualify, a mechanic, is not encouraging. It was sponsored by the Government, but none of them has been able to find a job by the end of the year. They have had to seek employment elsewhere.

Meanwhile, a war of attrition has been waged by the Government and the Old University. Last November the rector received a directive from the Prime Minister, Mr Philip Muscat, the Minister of Education, to transfer most of the buildings and facilities to the new University.

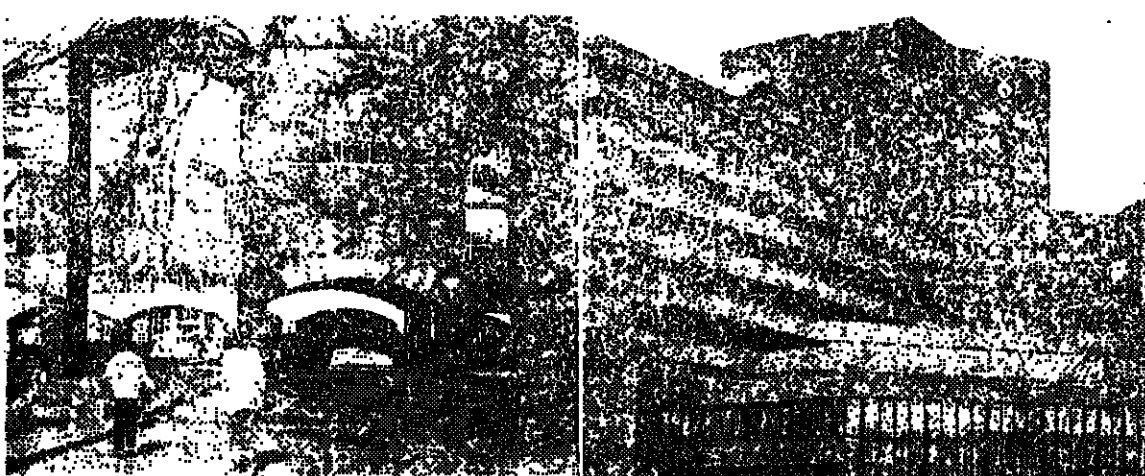
The only major exception was the administration building and the rector's own office. The rest of the buildings are now in the hands of the new University.

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The foreign policy of Dom



Teesside and Huddersfield: invisible links

Symptoms of the poly problem

Polytechnics have been accused of many things, but they are certainly not placed in the best light by the Council for National Academic Awards' lifted its unprecedented threat to cease recognition of Teesside Polytechnic, while another polytechnic, Huddersfield, found itself embroiled in a secret dispute with its local authority.

Superficially the two disputes have little in common. Teesside's falling out with the CNAA arose from the council's fear that basic academic standards were at risk as a result of under-resourcing and mismanagement. At Huddersfield the argument appears to be about financial control.

But both disputes are symptoms of a common problem and have a significance that extends beyond the local institutions. The problem of the 31 polytechnics is the advent of a new Government compounded an already chronic absence of official policy about their identity and control; and the significance of Teesside and Huddersfield is that they are not alone in this predicament.

From the polytechnics' point of view, the most important decision of the new government was its abandonment of the Labour Party Report proposals, which would have created an Advanced Further Education Council to coordinate the distribution to individual colleges of the Advanced Further Education Pool raised by local authorities. The new proposals would have created a central body to identify inefficient institutions and distribute funds on the basis of genuine needs rather than past performance.

Recent surveys by polytechnic finance officers reveal such wide disparities in expenditure per student that directors tried unsuccessfully to suppress them. The directors' argument was that the individual institutions had inherited such different facilities and staff levels that it was unfair to compare them against what would have to be an artificial national average.

But even the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics has now recognized that some development on the lines of the Labour Party proposal is inevitable. Instead of opposing the work under way in the DES, it is busy preparing its own measures of unit costs to ensure that whatever formula the DES eventually adopts is as flexible as possible.

For next year, the DES has answered the question by applying an astonishingly simple formula. Local authorities' historical spending on higher education has been compared with their 1980-81 plans, and their allocation from the pool has been fixed exactly half way between them. Thus if polytechnic A has always spent the same amount as polytechnic B, but its authority asked for more than B's authority in 1980, it will in fact get more, regardless of its relative merits.

The defects of the method are obvious. Authorities which ask for more have been given more, while those which ask for less have been given less. The result is that the polytechnics believe it is an attempt by the DES to accumulate the expenditure it would need to do the job the Oakes would have done. The Oakes would have done the job the Oakes would have done. The Oakes would have done the job the Oakes would have done.

What seem local disputes at Teesside and Huddersfield have a far wider significance, says Peter David

If the polytechnic optimists are right, and the DES really has settled on national control of polytechnics, there is still the problem of the attitude of local authorities. For from waiting passively as polytechnic education is nationalized, the local authorities are showing signs of growing imperialism.

A paradoxical result of capping the pool is that local education authorities have been left with less money but more power over their institutions. In the past, the fact that almost all advanced work was paid for out of the nationally collected pool diminished the incentive for local authorities to exercise stringent control over their polytechnics' spending. Now authorities will have to stump up large amounts of their own rate-horne funds if they want to protect their institutions from massive cuts.

The result is that authorities have gained sudden and extensive powers to curtail their polytechnics. That they appreciate their new position is borne out by last month's decision by the local authority association to demand the return of substantial powers surrendered to the polytechnics in the decade of "Weaverisation".

Since his retirement the DES has remained committed to Sir Toby Weaver's policy of ensuring that the constitutions of major polytechnics should be as close as possible to those of self-governing institutions, which he believed to be essential attributes of mature academic institutions. Now the local authorities are asking for power to change college constitutions without the approval of the DES. In particular, they want to take over the control of staff establishments and budgets.

But a far more important part of the local authority's strategy is their revival this month of discussions about some form of national machinery to do what Oakes would have done. The local authorities expect a great deal of work during the Oakes Committee deliberations, haggling about the number of seats their members would have on the Advanced Further Education Council.

Polytechnic directors are all too aware of the danger of losing their changes in the availability of jobs and numbers of people, especially adolescents and educated young adults, seeking them. The conference was a dry run for a new research institute in changing employment patterns to be established by the foundation in Rotterdam.

Such conferences as last month's, held in the need to cross language barriers, inevitably take place at a high level of abstraction from the problems of particular countries. One of the British participants, Mr Colin Burgett, an official of the National Union of Public Employees, was quick to complain that deliberations in Rotterdam were highly academic to members of his union, threatened by the loss of their jobs in the "lory government's economic policies".

Whether the foundation's guest list was representative is another question. Among participants were Mrs Shirley Williams, the former education secretary, Dutch bankers, French planners, Yugoslav professors and a range of institutional officials from Brussels and Strasbourg.

The problems are certainly European with the rising rates of unemployment among the 16 to 21 age group and "over-qualification" of young people expecting a higher level of reward and job satisfaction than the labour market offers.

Not just in the capitalist West, either. The strong vocational emphasis of light education in Com-

How pools punters are helping to enrich European education

Culture comes up a winner

Unbeknown to Dutch punters who play the football pools, their gambling money contributes mightily to the cause of education, culture and international interchange.

Sportotto, the organization which manages the Netherlands' pools, gives several hundred thousand florins a year to help support the European Cultural Foundation, supra-national grant-giver, instigator of research, conference, organizer and annual spreader of EFM of Euro-largesse to academics and officials from Poland to Portugal, Germany to Greece.

Britain, despite the bleakness of its European vision, gets a tidy share. The Centre for Contemporary European Studies at Sussex University and the Open University have benefited and a fair number of British academics and one or two of its education journalists have a permanent place on the foundation's list of invitees to its many conferences.

Born in the flush of 1950s enthusiasm for the idea of international cooperation, the European Cultural Foundation has just finished celebrating its first 25 years. It is administered by a Dutch advisory committee and probably from Amsterdam, hence the tie-up with the football pools, although other money comes from the European communities.

The foundation is best known through its research arms in Bonn and Madrid. Its institute of education in Paris is inseparable from any debate about recurrent education, wherever it might take place. The Policy Studies Institute in London shelters another outfit supported by the foundation, the European Centre for the Study of the History of Education.

Like its parallels in the world of supra-national institutions, the foundation relies on the prestige of international contacts like Lord Briggs, provost of Worcester College, Oxford, and the Dutch sociologist, Edgar Faure, former president of the French Assembly and Guido Brunner, commissioner of the European communities responsible for education.

With a comparatively small budget of about £1m a year, the foundation has managed to provide quickly by means of conferences and research grants to focus on new areas of intellectual or official interest.

So when the foundation recently celebrated its 25th anniversary by mounting a two-day conference in Rotterdam, it is hardly surprising that changes in the availability of jobs and numbers of people, especially adolescents and educated young adults, seeking them. The conference was a dry run for a new research institute in changing employment patterns to be established by the foundation in Rotterdam.

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unist Poland, for example, did not stop what Mr Adam Jozefowicz of the Research Institute of Science Policy and Higher Education in Warsaw called mismatch between education and the economy.

And the solution could be less education. The conference gave disturbing signs of a deep loss of faith in the value of further and higher education.

Take, for example, the contribution of Mr Jean-Pierre Jallat, a leading light of the foundation's institute of education. The conventional wisdom of the 1960s, he argued, had been that people with more education had a better chance of getting jobs, therefore more education and training would take care of unemployment.

No longer. For one thing, unskilled jobs requiring little or no training had not disappeared, in fact, in France they would make up more than a third of available jobs in coming years. For another, as a result of the overeducation of manpower, getting jobs, the economic value attached to degrees and diplomas is diminishing and salary differences between groups with different levels of educational attainment are narrowing.

"The constant upgrading of educational requirements for access to jobs is an artificial device set up to reduce the pool of potential applicants but it has little to do with the qualifications actually required. Consequently, although formal education is more necessary than ever to get a job, it is increasingly less used once work has been found," he told delegates.

"The educational policies of the 1960s which involved raising enrolments, improving technical education, reforming curricula or setting up new institutions were of little help in overcoming these difficulties."

But the universities and colleges of Europe were not without their friends, even advocates of their traditional activities. The Nobel prize-winning economist, Professor J. Tinbergen, of the Netherlands, regarded his optimism that the jobs likely to be created in advanced economies in the 1980s would suit university graduates. The jobs would be in research and the administration of services. Professor Tinbergen predicted that the jobs would be in research and the administration of services. Professor Tinbergen predicted that the jobs would be in research and the administration of services.

"Since the need, and the demand, for research services is likely to rise steeply, there would be ample possibilities to offer employment to graduates of semi-higher and higher education," he said. "The need for research and research institutes provided that their salaries be kept under control."

The European Cultural Foundation characteristically emphasizes the positive and participants exercised their imaginations in predicting where the new jobs would be created. The foundation's research into the needs of new generations of younger people and for adults displaced from the declining traditional industries such as steel. Professor Henri Janne, of the Free University of Brussels, discussed the expansion of which he summed the third sector. "In the provision of goods and services. Neither run by the state nor by private enterprise, non-profit organizations were springing up, he said, and they appealed to younger people.

Businessmen, understandably, were not so sure. Mr G. A. Wagner, a high executive of Royal Dutch Shell in The Hague expressed a time honoured view in saying that higher education was excellent, but it was not always what the community needed. Don't put your son through college and then let him be a carpenter, plumber or maintenance man and repair man who would find plenty of work in the 1980s and 1990s.

And so, no doubt, will the researchers and conference organizers of such bodies as the European Cultural Foundation as it continues into its second quarter century. Provided that is, the inhabitants of The Netherlands continue to find Ajax versus Feyenoord a football fixture worth betting on in their football pools.

David Walker

continued from page 9

The author is a former vice-chancellor of the University of Bradford.

Two views of D. H. Lawrence. Left, a 1912 photo graph, and right, a portrait drawn by E. Kapp 11 years later.

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In the whole field of scientific
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distinctively more than this. The
exceptions lie in two of the oldest
scientific journals and one or two
of the newest.

Each offers a mixture of rapid
communication letters and
years largely dominated by biology
— a limited number of major sci-
entific ground-breaking review
articles; book reviews; comments;
current internal developments
continued on page

**Why is so much ink spilled
over details of our language
asks Geoffrey K. Pullum**

So why is so much ink spilled over the matter? What is it that makes the Sir Herbert Cussetts of this country so concerned about the sight of an adverb separating an infinitive verb form from the infinitive? Is it because no man has the right to coordinate noun phrases governing singular verb agreement (claw and

continued from page 11

But—like *Time* magazine, which has no false deference to people or political parties—the editorship of David Davies, now 60, has not steadily livelier, more open, freer and more controversial. It has been the scientific and social about-face of the 1960s, and, especially, the 1970s, when *Nature* has been publishing, despite its relatively

A strict English teacher would tear the quoted paragraph to shreds for such confusing pronominalization, though I would not, because I can make out what the passage means by using my common sense, and I do not have any strong aversion to reading material in a version of English that I would not use myself. Yet I must

So far I've talked about journals accessible only to relative specialists in a field, and papers written in dense, jargon-laden and inelegant cliché. C. P. Snow may have claimed that there were two cultures. In fact there are multiple overlapping areas, we get all lay people in one another's science. Asked by *THIS* in a survey, biology journals: "I have no idea."

analogue of a savings account, a kind of cognitive nest egg. This anger, even panic, that one's senses and the complaining letters and scolding features about standards of grammar and literacy will then make a little more sense.

The kind of person who is capable and desirous of writing letters to the press is likely to have upon a significant portion of his or her

would on to the front of a hand Austin, Princess up the one expects to be protected that sort of thing.

The outraged grammatical testers are not the disbelieving guardians of our linguistic house. They are stockholders and dividends are threatened.

The solution features in the

production to science which is inaccessible to slush-formers and widely read by university students and practicing scientists. To be asked to review one's work in Scientific American is an accolade of respectability, yet it brings with it the shadow of a science which has no doubts about its findings, functions or purposes: in the long run it is the science of the future.

Bridging

The participation of young people in British higher education has increased to 13 or 14 per cent during recent years. Many people argue that this proportion is too small for the present and future needs

...degree courses in vocational specialisms not catered for elsewhere, and by pioneering sandwich course patterns for undergraduate programmes. However, it may be that less attention has been paid by all institutions to tutorial support systems, especially for students taking 'general' subjects, in both honours and ordinary degree courses.

the staff/student communication

the principal in all matters of administration and discipline. The principal is immediately to their work in all matters of registration, academic advice are concerned by the principal.

The senior tutor, and a 10 of 12 chosen advice with all kinds of advice and support, and network.

ion gap

The participation of young people in British higher education has increased to 13 or 14 per cent during recent years. Many people argue that this proportion is too small for the present and future needs and mature people in higher education will occur only if institutions are seen to be offering what is wanted; both in subject range and style of institution. Many students do not wish to make a decision at

Brian Cane argued for college work bases in a paper to a recent DES conference

In 1974, just before reorganization, the college had one promising asset. For several years, C. F. Mott College had operated a "Fourth Term Year Unit", which was a staff-student community without residence, oper-

... bass community enhances the chances of study advisers and their students meeting fairly frequently in an informal way.

The study advisers are also careers advisers in the sense that

...degree courses in vocational specialisms not catered for elsewhere, and by pioneering sandwich course patterns for undergraduate programmes. However, it may be that less attention has been paid by all institutions to tutorial support systems, especially for students taking 'general' subjects, in both honours and ordinary degree courses.

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The author is principal of The City of Liverpool College of Higher Education, England.

BOOKS

The search for a new mission

[illegible]

relations between clerics and laymen, and the growth of professionalism. Though she draws on the work of other writers, she has herself written many things to make her point.

One major change occurring in this period was that the clergy came to be recruited almost exclusively from university graduates. O'Day traces this to the fact that the increased pragmatic influence of the pastoral clergy made the work more attractive than it had been before, but Dr O'Day does not fully explain why so many graduates wanted to go into the church at that time. In a great many of the country's 3,800 parishes were found men, women, and children living in poverty, and in rural areas being more stretched than ever.

There is a very interesting discussion of the influence of patronage on the quality of the clergy in the early years of the century.

Dr. Q. D. points out the difference between "a mediating priestly pool" and "a pastoral ministry" but she might have explored further what difference should make for a pastor who could change bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ and who could forgive, or not forgive, sins in Christ's name. It might also merit comment that the book is not a university textbook, but at times the book is hard to read because too much detail has been packed into the text, but it is a very interesting contribution to the study of the sacraments and ministry.

The success of Celtic churchmen is ascribed here to local idiosyncrasy, but ambitious bishops had created a will not to be broken. The analogy is pursued, these are not organizations under new management: they are rather, bodiless entities which have appointed men from every different range of experience to represent them. The problem is not the expansion of the Celtic church and the explanation of its complex manliness would suggest itself.

His book is rich in vignettes of notable of kings and bishops

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until the 1950s, replaced by
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or distance. To this stage the
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the triumphant symbols of a
pure, value-free social science
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and "geography's social relevance"
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way to an unprecedented recruitment of university teachers. There was an enormous 'knowledge' mine, stimulating each other to fresh achievements. Some credit may also be given to the security of tenure associated with the British system, which fostered independent thinking. How much of the slower rate of innovation in most continental countries was related to the dependence of assistant on professor?

Not the least interesting and disquieting thought derived from this most stimulating book is that the 'hollowing' development of some recent innovations in geographical thought is due to their lack of potential for development but to the lack of new entrants to the geographical profession to develop them.

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Down but not out.

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The Norman take-over

relations between clerics and laymen, and the growth of professionalism. Though she draws on the work of other writers, she has herself written many things to make her point.

One major change occurring in this period was that the clergy came to be recruited almost exclusively from university graduates. O'Day traces this to the fact that the increased pragmatic influence of the pastoral clergy made the work more attractive than it had been before, but Dr O'Day does not fully explain why so many graduates wanted to go into the church at that time. In a great many of the country's 3,800 parishes were found men, women, and children living in poverty, and in rural areas being more stretched than ever.

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Dr. Gray points out the difference between "a mediating priestly role" and "a pastoral ministry" but she might have explored further what difference should make for a priest who could change bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ and who could forgive, or not forgive, sins in Christ's name. She might also have mentioned that the 1968 *Interim Report* of the Commission on the Ministry of Penance was sent to a university, particularly to a university, because it

The success of Celtic churchmen is ascribed here to local idiosyncrasy, but ambitious bishops had created a will that would not be broken. If analogy is pursued, there are no organizations under new management; they are, rather, bodiless entities which have appointed men from every different range of experience to represent them. The problem is not the expansion of the Protestant and the explanation of the complex manly boy would suggest.

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If someone is insulting you	~45	~45	~45
If someone is annoying you	~25	~25	~25

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Classified Advertisements Index

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Colleges of Education
Colleges of Further Education

Colleges and Institutes of Higher Education
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Official Appointments
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Universities

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

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Appointments for one or two weeks are available at the Open University's summer schools held at universities throughout Great Britain between 5 July and 8 September.

Tutor Posts in the Faculties of Arts, Mathematics and Science. There will be a number of TUTOR posts in the following subject areas: Art, History, Music, Architecture and Design, Drama, History, Literature and Philosophy.

Mathematics courses coded M101, M201, M203 and M283. Biology (all sub-disciplines including Genetics), Chemistry (organic, inorganic and physical), Earth Sciences and Physics.

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Tutors qualified in Elementary Mathematics and Modelling (for technology), (T101, T102), Materials Science (T201, T202), Planning, Impulse, or technical systems including project work in groups, and Engineering Mechanics (solids) (T232).

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TAD292 - Art and Environment.

Tutors to facilitate creative projects in design and movement, theatre and performance arts; New Games; sound; still photography; video/film; community painting; drawing; environmental mapping and perception; sculpture; poetry and creative writing; participation in the future food environment; and community radio.

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D101 - Making Sense of Society. Tutors qualified in one or more of: economics, geography/town planning, politics/international relations, psychology, sociology; to teach in one of the three interdisciplinary modules: housing, crime and society, a political simulation exercise on the Bosnian crisis 1908-9.

D261 - An Introduction to Psychology, and D303 - Cognitive Psychology. Tutors qualified in experimental psychology; for D303 computer experience desirable.

D204 - Fundamentals of Human Geography.

Tutors qualified to teach modern geography, especially with reference to urban planning, rural social geography and statistical techniques.

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Application Procedure. For further particulars and an application form send a postcard to the Tutors Office (SS 2), PO Box 82, Milton Keynes, MK7 8AU. Completed application forms must reach the Open University by Monday 4 February 1980.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND Australia

LECTURER IN CROP AGRONOMY

Applications are invited for a tenure lecture position in the field of Crop Agronomy. Applicants will be expected to have a Ph.D. and subsequent experience relevant to the position. The successful applicant will be expected to teach courses in which basic scientific principles are applied to developments in Australian crop production. In addition to teaching, the successful applicant will be expected to develop a postgraduate research programme in a relevant area of crop agronomy. The Department has facilities for and research interests in the areas of systems agronomy, crop adaptation, crop water relations, weed biology, plant nutrition and horticulture. Further information can be obtained from Dr. J. V. Lovell, Head of the Department of Agronomy and Soil Science in the University. The appointment will be available from 1 March 1980, and may be made on a probationary basis. Salary range: \$16,291-\$21,401 per annum. Closing Date: 31 January, 1980. Position No.: 477.

Other conditions include superannuation, employee with travel and removal expenses, buying a house and initial accommodation in Armidale, New South Wales, 2351, prior to the closing date or as soon as possible thereafter.

Applicants in the United Kingdom, Europe and America should forward their applications to the Association of Universities (A.U.), 34 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 3DF, from whom completed applications and application forms can be obtained. A copy of application should also be sent to the Staff Office of the University of New England.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DUBLIN

Department of Computer Science

Applications are invited for a tenure position in the Department of Computer Science. The appointment will be made on a probationary basis. Salary range: £5,709 x (10)-£7,892. Applications will be particularly welcome from candidates with special interests in either Early Medieval History or Modern Economic History. Closing date for receipt of applications 4 FEBRUARY, 1980. Further information may be obtained from the Registrar.

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Universities continued

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DUBLIN

Applications are invited by the Governing Body of the College for the following full-time statutory appointment which will become vacant in Autumn, 1980:

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Prior to application, further information (including application procedure) should be obtained from the Secretary and Bursar, University College, Bedford, Dublin 4; telephone enquiries: 693244, extension 431. The latest date for receipt of completed applications is Thursday, February 28, 1980.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GALWAY, IRELAND

LECTURSHIP/JUNIOR LECTURESHIP IN HISTORY

Applications are invited for the above post. Salary scales: Lectureship: £8,330 x (eight)-£11,271 Junior Lectureship: £5,709 x (10)-£7,892. Applications will be particularly welcome from candidates with special interests in either Early Medieval History or Modern Economic History. Closing date for receipt of applications 4 FEBRUARY, 1980. Further information may be obtained from the Registrar.

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THE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

Applications are invited for a tenure position in the Department of Physiology. The appointment will be made on a probationary basis. Salary range: £5,709 x (10)-£7,892. Applications will be particularly welcome from candidates with special interests in either Early Medieval History or Modern Economic History. Closing date for receipt of applications 4 FEBRUARY, 1980. Further information may be obtained from the Registrar.

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The one year course is available to students who have completed the first year of a three year undergraduate programme in Theology. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Bristol, Bristol 1, 11.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES

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RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS

INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

Applications are invited for a tenure position in the Department of Research Communications, Information and Documentation. The appointment will be made on a probationary basis. Salary range: £5,709 x (10)-£7,892. Applications will be particularly welcome from candidates with special interests in either Early Medieval History or Modern Economic History. Closing date for receipt of applications 4 FEBRUARY, 1980. Further information may be obtained from the Registrar.

LONDON

QUEEN ELIZABETH COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

LECTURSHIP IN PHYSIOLOGY

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LONDON

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

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MALAYA

THE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

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NORWICH

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA

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NEW ZEALAND

UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

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NOR

Polytechnics continued

The Polytechnic, Huddersfield, now moving into its 10th year, and currently considering the establishment of professorial posts, has a vacancy for a

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

(Grade 5 under review) for the

Department of Geography and Geology

Ref: ACA/396

The department, with a current teaching staff of 11, has in recent years developed an honours degree in Geography and services those in Humanities and Human Ecology. In addition to having responsibility for a number of other courses, staff are expected to undertake activities including research in addition to teaching duties. The new Department Head will be expected to lead in the development of Masters degree courses and place special emphasis on developing existing research facilities. The position demands high academic qualifications and successful research experience. Salary will be Grade 5 (under review) £24,420-£27,149 (pending review). The current Departmental Head is retiring in April and the successful applicant will take up the position as soon as possible. For further details and application form please write to or telephone:—

Personnel Department, The Polytechnic, Queensgate, Huddersfield HD1 3DH. Tel: (0484) 22289, Ext. 2223. Closing date Monday, 4th February, 1980.



The POLYTECHNIC WOLVERHAMPTON

Department of Computing and Mathematical Sciences
Applications are invited from graduates with good industrial or teaching or research experience.

Lecturer II/ Senior Lecturer in Computing

A specialist in systems software, hardware or programming is required to teach to Honours degree level on Computer Science courses.
Salary Scale: Lecturer II £24,470-£27,149
Senior Lecturer £27,149-£30,829
Further particulars and application forms from: 'Personnel' The Polytechnic, Watfuna Street, WOLVERHAMPTON WV1 1LY. Telephone: 0902-27373 (24 hour Answerphone service).

BRISTOL THE POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE

Principal Lecturer
Ref: ACA/395
Applications are invited for the post of Principal Lecturer in the Department of Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of the Honours course in the Department of Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of the Honours course in the Department of Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of the Honours course in the Department of Science.

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Further details and application forms from: 'Personnel' The Polytechnic, Watfuna Street, WOLVERHAMPTON WV1 1LY. Telephone: 0902-27373 (24 hour Answerphone service).

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE THE POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Senior Lecturer
Ref: ACA/395
Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer in the Department of Biological Sciences. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of the Honours course in the Department of Biological Sciences. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of the Honours course in the Department of Biological Sciences.

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Further details and application forms from: 'Personnel' The Polytechnic, Watfuna Street, WOLVERHAMPTON WV1 1LY. Telephone: 0902-27373 (24 hour Answerphone service).

THE POLYTECHNIC, HUDDERSFIELD
Department of Computer Studies and Mathematics
SENIOR LECTURER OR LECTURER II—COMPUTING
Applicants should have appropriate practical experience of (A) Application and systems programming. Ref: ACA/307/C. or (B) Computing for engineering and technology, including computer aided design and graphics. Ref: ACA/389. Candidates will normally be expected to hold a good honours degree and/or MSc. Staff are expected to undertake activities, including research, in addition to teaching duties. Salary: SL £25,579-£27,701 (Bar) £28,253. LI £24,470-£27,149 per annum. Further details and application forms, which should be returned by 28th January, 1980, from the Personnel Office, The Polytechnic, Queensgate, Huddersfield HD1 3DH. (Tel: 0484 22288, Ext. 2223). Please quote the relevant reference number(s).

THE SOUTH BANK THE POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS STUDIES

Principal Lecturer
Ref: ACA/395
The main duties of this post are to deliver lectures, supervise seminars, and to be responsible for the teaching of the Honours course in the Department of Business Studies. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of the Honours course in the Department of Business Studies. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of the Honours course in the Department of Business Studies.

Vauxhall College of Building and Further Education

Belmore Street Wandsworth Road London SW8 2JY
Telephone: 01 928 4611

Vice-Principal

Following the promotion of the present Vice-Principal to Principal of another London College, the post becomes vacant from 14 April 1980.

Applicants should have organising and executive ability, experience in Further Education, and an appreciation of relevant management practice. Salary scale: £10,853 plus £474 Inner London Allowance and £6 per month supplement, subject to formal approval.

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Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Senior Administrative Officer at the College (Ref: PJS). The closing date for the return of completed application forms is 1 February 1980.

Colleges and Institutes of Higher Education

Hull College of Higher Education

HEAD OF SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT

The School offers undergraduate and postgraduate courses of the C.N.A.A. range of management courses and an expanding provision of full-cost short courses. The postholder will be responsible for the successful running of the School. Salary scale: £10,185 to £11,232. Applicants are invited to discuss details of the post with the Assistant Director with responsibilities for business. Mr. M. J. Harrison (Telephone 0482 41451).

Further details and application forms from: 'Personnel' The Polytechnic, Watfuna Street, WOLVERHAMPTON WV1 1LY. Telephone: 0902-27373 (24 hour Answerphone service).

OAK HILL COLLEGE LECTURER IN PASTORAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Pastoral Studies to assist the present Director in this important department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of the Honours course in the Department of Pastoral Studies. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of the Honours course in the Department of Pastoral Studies.

St Mary's College Strawberry Hill

LECTURER II/ SENIOR LECTURER in PHYSICS
This is a Catholic College of Higher Education with 1,200 students (mixed). It offers Internal B.A., B.Sc., B.Ed. and B.Ed. degrees of the University of London at Honours level. Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER in Physics in April, 1980, or as soon as possible thereafter. Applicants must have postgraduate experience, including a higher degree, and research experience is essential. An interest in Solid State Physics would be welcome but alternative fields would be considered. The successful applicant will contribute to the teaching of Physics Units in B.Sc., B.Ed. and B.Ed. degree and continue research. The salary will be in accordance with Burnham Further Education Scales plus London Allowance.

Further details from the Principal to whom applications (there are no official forms) should be sent together with the names of three referees, to arrive no later than 25th January, 1980, at: The Principal, St Mary's College, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, TW1 4SX.

CHRIST'S AND NOTRE DAME COLLEGE

(A Roman Catholic Voluntary College of Higher Education)

BURSAR AND CLERK TO THE GOVERNING BODY

Applications are invited for this Senior Administrative Officer's post which will become vacant in Summer 1980. Arrangements will be made for the Bursar-elect to work with the Bursar in advance of August.

The newly amalgamated College is federated with a Church of England Voluntary College forming the Liverpool Institute of Higher Education. It is hoped to appoint a Roman Catholic sympathiser to the ecclesiastical nature of the Institute.

The successful candidate will be a Chartered Secretary or similarly qualified with experience in finance and accounts, and preferably with some experience in education administration and/or personnel management.

The commencing salary will be at the appropriate point of Head of Department Scale, £8,916 by five increments to £10,206. Superannuation applicable.

Particulars are obtainable from the Clerk to the Governing Body, Christ's and Notre Dame College, Woolton Road, Liverpool L16 8ND.

Closing date for applications—first post February 4, 1980.

IRISH SCHOOL OF ECUMENICS, DUBLIN

LECTURER IN CONTINUING EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will reside partly in Northern Ireland and partly in Dublin and take up the post on 1st September, 1980, or earlier. He/she will direct and develop the School's Certificate Courses in Northern Ireland and its extra-mural activities generally. He/she will also teach the School's M.A. and Diploma courses in Dublin.

Good academic qualifications will be required to teach in any two of the following areas: Inter-Church Dialogue, Inter-Faith Dialogue, Religion and Society.

Experience of teaching mature students, enthusiasm for the development of Adult Education, interest in ecumenism and organising ability will also count. The appointment will be at the appropriate point on the following scale: £5,078-£10,038 p.a.

Applications with the names and addresses of three referees should reach the Director, Irish School of Ecumenics, Milltown Park, Dublin 6, by 18 January, 1980.

Colleges of Higher Education continued

HEREFORD AND WYCHESTER COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Appointments of LECTURERS in the following subjects are invited for the post of LECTURER in History. Candidates should have a good honours degree and/or MSc. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of the Honours course in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of the Honours course in the Department of History.

Further details and application forms from: 'Personnel' The Polytechnic, Watfuna Street, WOLVERHAMPTON WV1 1LY. Telephone: 0902-27373 (24 hour Answerphone service).

LONDON THE POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS STUDIES

Principal Lecturer
Ref: ACA/395
The main duties of this post are to deliver lectures, supervise seminars, and to be responsible for the teaching of the Honours course in the Department of Business Studies. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of the Honours course in the Department of Business Studies.

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Colleges and Institutes of Technology

DUNDEE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY Lectureship in Mammalian Physiology

The successful applicant will be required to teach at honours degree, HND and HNC levels and must have a special interest in the applications of physiology to the para-medical sciences. Salary £4,422 to £7,812 (bar) to £8,391 (exclusive of annual review and comparability study) with initial placing depending upon approved previous experience. Financial assistance towards the cost of removal expenses may be payable. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Administrative Assistant (Establishment), Dundee College of Technology, Bell Street, Dundee DD1 1HG, with whom applications should be lodged not later than Monday, January 28, 1980.

Administration

INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE OFFICE DIRECTOR OF EXAMINATIONS

The International Baccalaureate Office proposes to appoint a director to take charge of the Office which is being established in Southampton (UK). Applicants should have the following qualifications: administrative experience, particularly in the field of examinations; fluency in English and French; some knowledge of modern methods of assessment; some experience of the use of computers. Since this will be a senior appointment in the organization, IBO is seeking an applicant with a genuine concern for international education. Salary at an appropriate point on University Senior Lecturer/Reader scale, i.e. £5,884-£10,776. It is hoped that the successful applicant will be able to take up the appointment on 1 June 1980 and assume full responsibility for the IBO Examinations Office from 1 September 1980. Applications accompanied by curriculum vitae and the names of two referees should reach the International Baccalaureate Office, Palais Wilson, CH 1211 Geneva 14 by 18 February, 1980. Interviews will be held in London.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE THE UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for an appointment as ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT in the Administrative Services of the University. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of the Honours course in the Department of Administrative Services. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of the Honours course in the Department of Administrative Services.

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Further details and application forms from: 'Personnel' The Polytechnic, Watfuna Street, WOLVERHAMPTON WV1 1LY. Telephone: 0902-27373 (24 hour Answerphone service).

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Further details and application forms from: 'Personnel' The Polytechnic, Watfuna Street, WOLVERHAMPTON WV1 1LY. Telephone: 0902-27373 (24 hour Answerphone service).

BRUNEL UNIVERSITY Department of Non-Metallic Materials

Post Doctoral Research Fellow

Applications are invited from Ph.D. graduates for an SRC-supported Research Fellowship to study, camera-lucation interactions using conductive calorimetry. The successful candidate will have the opportunity of close liaison with local industrial centres of excellence in ceramic science and technology and will have a strong interest in physical chemistry or in chemical aspects of materials, some experience in computing and/or electronics would be an advantage. The initial salary (including London Allowance) will be within the range of £5,382-£5,228. The appointment will be made as soon as possible for a period of up to three years. Write for application form and further particulars to the Establishment Secretary, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 3PH, or telephone Uxbridge 37188 extension 49. Closing date 25 January, 1980.

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE RESEARCH FELLOW

Applications are invited for a Research Fellow in the Department of Psychology to work as a member of a team investigating early social development, with particular reference to the analysis of non-verbal communication. The programme is financed by ESRC to September, 1982. Preference will be given to post-doctoral candidates who have worked in the field of developmental psychology, human ethology, or psychological development. Experience of conducting own research and ability to supervise junior research staff are essential. Appointment on Grade 1A of the national salary structure for research and analogous staff with a commencing salary from £4,333 per annum (under review) with placing according to age, qualifications and experience. Appointment from April 1980 or by negotiation.

Further particulars (quoting reference number) should be sent to the Director of the Department of Psychology, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G4 7RN. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Department of Psychology, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G4 7RN. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Department of Psychology, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G4 7RN.

Further details and application forms from: 'Personnel' The Polytechnic, Watfuna Street, WOLVERHAMPTON WV1 1LY. Telephone: 0902-27373 (24 hour Answerphone service).

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Librarians

Walsell Metropolitan Borough Council

West Midlands College of Higher Education

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Librarian in the College Library. The person will form part of a team of professional librarians and will initially have particular responsibility for acquisition, as well as contributing to the scheme of subject specialisation. Candidates should be qualified librarians and should preferably be graduates.

The salary will be on the U.K.C. Librarians scale. Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from the senior administrative officer, West Midlands College of Higher Education, Gorse, Walsell, West 380. Applications should be submitted before Friday 25th January 1980.

ROCHDALE VOLUNTARY ACTION

Research Assistant

to research into THE PROVISION OF ACCOMMODATION FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PEOPLE IN THE NORTH-WEST. The research team will investigate the procedures adopted by various statutory and voluntary agencies when providing accommodation for physically handicapped people. The primary objective is to discover the ways in which various political decisions and administrative practices promote, hinder or impede the development of a more effective system of accommodation for handicapped people into the community.

Salary: £4,144-£4,444. The project is funded until June 1981. Further details and application forms from: 'Personnel' The Polytechnic, Watfuna Street, WOLVERHAMPTON WV1 1LY. Telephone: 0902-27373 (24 hour Answerphone service).

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General Vacancies

Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine

Director

The Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, which houses the foremost library in the world in this field, is a centre for research and postgraduate training in the history of medicine and associated sciences, closely linked through its Academic Unit with University College London. It also has a continuing association with the Science Museum through its extensive and important museum holdings, now transferred on indefinite loan to the Science Museum. In addition to the postgraduate research and teaching activities of its own staff, it contributes to undergraduate teaching through its link with University College London. It makes provision for visiting scholars, and grants are available to support research projects from the Wellcome Trust, whose Trustees are responsible for the entire funding of the Institute.

The Trustees invite applications for the post of Director. The person appointed will be responsible both for the academic activities of the Institute and for its administrative management, and will be expected to develop the Institute as a leading centre of research and teaching of the history of medicine and the medical sciences. The successful applicant will be a medical historian of international distinction in research, who should have shown evidence of ability to attract new talent to the field, form close associations with the medical profession, and be able to lead and administer an institution of this type.

The appointment will be made in association with University College London, and the person appointed will be eligible for honorary academic status. The salary will be on the university professional scale, plus a responsibility allowance, and will be subject to negotiation. All enquiries and applications, which should include a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be addressed to: The Director, The Wellcome Trust, 1 Park Square West, London NW1 4LT.

Completed applications must be received by 28th March 1980.

The Wellcome Trust

The Wellcome Trust is a charitable foundation established by the late Sir Thomas Wellcome, a pioneer of the pharmaceutical industry. The Trust's funds are used to support research in the medical sciences, and to promote the education of the public in matters of health and medicine. The Trust's activities are carried out through a number of institutions, including the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, the Wellcome Foundation, and the Wellcome Foundation for the Study of the History of Medicine.

Further details and application forms from: 'Personnel' The Polytechnic, Watfuna Street, WOLVERHAMPTON WV1 1LY. Telephone: 0902-27373 (24 hour Answerphone service).

Colleges and Departments of Art

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

WEST SURREY COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT, GRADE IV
DEPARTMENT OF THREE-DIMENSIONAL DESIGN

RE-ADVERTISEMENT

The post became vacant on 1st September, 1979, through the retirement of the previous Head, Mr. Henry Hammond. The College is currently seeking C.N.A.A. approval for a modified course offering two B.A. (Hons.) degrees, Ceramics, Glass and Wood. Major to start in 1980. The Department already contains the long-established B.A. (Hons.) course in Ceramics which has an international reputation. The College invites applications from suitably qualified persons who will have experience of art and design education at degree level and who will also be good organisers, able to take over and develop the established and emerging C.N.A.A. B.A. (Hons.) subjects in the Three Dimensional Design area.

Salary in accordance with Barnham F.E. Scale, £8,727-£9,779 plus £159 Surrey Weighting Allowance. Further particulars and application forms from: The Chief Administrative Officer, West Surrey College of Art and Design, Farnham Road, The Hill, Farnham GU9 7DS. Completed applications to be returned to the Chief Administrative Officer by 1st February, 1980.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

WEST SURREY COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN

DEPARTMENT OF THREE-DIMENSIONAL DESIGN

LECTURER IN CHARGE OF WOOD STUDIES
SUBJECT AREA

Applications are invited for the above post from suitably qualified and experienced candidates. The person appointed will be one with particular skills and broad vision in the numerous approaches to the use of this material. The study of wood is linked to nature in a new emerging field study.

The department has a long-standing B.A. (Hons.) course in Ceramics which has an international reputation. The College invites applications from suitably qualified persons who will have experience of art and design education at degree level and who will also be good organisers, able to take over and develop the established and emerging C.N.A.A. B.A. (Hons.) subjects in the Three Dimensional Design area.

Salary in accordance with Barnham F.E. Scale, £8,727-£9,779 plus £159 Surrey Weighting Allowance. Further particulars and application forms from: The Chief Administrative Officer, West Surrey College of Art and Design, Farnham Road, The Hill, Farnham, Surrey, GU9 7DS. Completed applications to be returned to the Chief Administrative Officer by 1st February, 1980.

Generous relocation expenses will be available in an appropriate case. Further particulars and application forms from: The Chief Administrative Officer, West Surrey College of Art and Design, Farnham Road, The Hill, Farnham, Surrey, GU9 7DS. Completed applications to be returned to the Chief Administrative Officer by 1st February, 1980.

Overseas

Riverina College of Advanced Education

WAGGA WAGGA, N.S.W., AUSTRALIA

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND LIBERAL STUDIES

(Dept. Dr. Edwin Brooks)

The College offers at degree and diploma levels courses to some 3,500 students and is developing as a major centre in the State for courses in Librarianship, Administrative Studies and Computing. The College seeks new academic staff on a tenured or fixed term contract of employment in:

- LIBRARIANSHIP (up to 3 positions): Especially persons experienced in computing, cataloguing, retrieval, children's librarianship or special aspects of general library management or service.
- ADMINISTRATION (2 positions): Especially persons experienced in organisational theory, structure and design of organisations, organisational behaviour, personnel management or organisational change and development.
- COMPUTING (1 position): A senior appointment for a person able to lead the development and implementation of courses in computing and computing studies, directed towards the application of computers in business or managerial involvement.

Salaries from £8,145 to £14,015 plus £1,855 per annum with a higher salary possible for senior applicants. Applicants will, subject to certain conditions, be eligible to join an attractive superannuation scheme and to receive assistance with home purchasing. Service conditions are comparable with those of other tertiary institutions in Australia and the College may offer assistance with travel and relocation expenses.

Applications close with the N.S.W. General N.S.W. Government Offices, 66 Strand, London WC2R 3LZ, on 25th January, 1980, to whom enquiries may be directed.

Western Australian Institute of Technology
School of Social Sciences

Head of Department — Social Work

The Department of Social Work has a staff establishment of fifteen and a current enrolment of 260. It offers:

- a four year Bachelor of Applied Science course in Social Work.
- a Major in Welfare Practice for the two year Associate Diploma in Social Science offered in conjunction with the Department of Social Sciences.

The Head of Department is expected to provide vital, effective leadership, both educational and professional and to co-ordinate academic and administrative operations. A further important function is to maintain effective community involvement in order to foster the development of courses and other appropriate services by the Institute in response to emerging community needs in areas such as gerontology, family studies, mental health and industrial social work.

Applicants should possess a higher degree in an appropriate area together with professional experience, tertiary teaching experience and the capacity for educational leadership.

Salary: £14,203 (4th December 1979 Exchange Rate). The post offers permanent academic tenure. It is a full-time position. The Department will be expected to provide a suitable office and accommodation. Should an appointee not continue as Head of Department, the academic level and salary are retained. Conditions include: Fare for family and assistance with removal expenses. Applications, detailing the names and addresses of three referees, should be submitted not later than 28th February 1980 to the Migration Liaison Officer, Western Australia House, 115 Strand, London WC2R 3LZ. England, from whom a brochure containing further information may be obtained. When applying please quote reference number 281 LOS.

Caulfield Institute of Technology

Melbourne, Australia

SCHOOL OF COMPUTING AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Department of Robotics and Digital Technology

PRINCIPAL LECTURER

(Ref. 79/101)

Applications are invited for the position of Principal Lecturer in Digital Technology. The appointee will be responsible to the Dean of the School for the overall development of the new Department of Robotics and Digital Technology with respect to:

- the establishment of a Centre for Robotics;
- the development of a Laboratory of Digital Technology;
- the formation of a research and development group to develop and design prototype robotic devices;
- the design and construction of facilities for the development and production of micro-electronic circuits and systems;
- the development of education in robotics;
- the development of relevant education for training people in the manufacture and use of micro-electronic circuits and systems; and
- liaison with government and industry to establish development and educational requirements.

A high qualification in computer science is required together with specialisation in both theory and practice of computer control of mechanical devices, an understanding of artificial intelligence, and a proven working knowledge of digital technology.

The position may be filled under tenured or term contract conditions. Travel and relocation allowances are available for overseas appointees.

Salary: \$426,844 p.a. Intending applicants should obtain a job specification from the Staff Officer.

Applications, quoting the reference number and including the names and addresses of three referees, should reach the Staff Officer by 31 March 1980.

Caulfield Institute of Technology, 900 Dandenong Road, Caulfield East, 3145, Victoria, Australia.

University of Leiden

Chair of English Literature

VACANCY NUMBER 9-549/2570

Applicants are invited for the Chair of English Literature tenable in the Department of English Language and Literature at the University of Leiden. The post will be available from 1 November 1980. Minimum salary H.D. 81,575.00 per annum.

The person appointed will be required to contribute to the development of research in English literature of the period from 1500 to the present day. Applicants should have a Ph.D. or equivalent, and have research interests and extensive publications within the period stated. Specialisation in the renaissance and/or the seventeenth century will be considered an advantage, but candidates whose main interest lies in the more modern period, will also be considered.

The post carries with it administrative duties, and an appointee who does not know Dutch will be expected to learn it within a short time. Further information about the appointment may be obtained from Professor N. B. Osselton, Chairman of the English Department, Schuitersveld 9, 2315 XG Leiden, The Netherlands, tel. 071-48333, extn. 5508.

Applications, together with curriculum vitae, a list of publications and the names of three referees, should be submitted before 1 February 1980 (with an indication, on both letter and envelope, of the corresponding vacancy number) to: Dean Faculty of Letters, Raaienburg 73, 3312 GJ Leiden, The Netherlands.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

Inviting applications for the following post:

LECTURER (OR SENIOR RESEARCH OFFICER) IN ENGLISH

Government Computer Training Centre, Kuwait

To set up and teach 20 per cent of the course in English for business and commerce.

The post is for a period of 12 months, renewable for a further 12 months.

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All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Ltd, copies of which are available on request.

Courses

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

Courses of Advanced Study for the

Degree of Master of Arts

Session 1980/81

The following courses will be offered

Departments of Classics and Archaeology, English, French and Theology and Religious Studies, starting in October, 1980:

CLASSICS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

1. Aegean and Anatolian Prehistory

2. Late Roman Studies

ENGLISH

Medieval English Literature (1350-1400)

FRENCH

French Drama and Theatre History

THEOLOGY AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES

1. Problems of Biblical Interpretation in Modern Study

2. Medieval Thought

3. Nineteenth Century Studies (to 1914)

4. Political Theology

Normal entrance requirements: an Honours Degree in an appropriate subject.

Applicants taking their degree examinations this year will be considered.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Head of the Department concerned.

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Survival of the fittest researchers?

University lecturer would expect that a significant element of the job was the requirement to undertake research consultancy work. In contrast, a lecturer in a polytechnic or college of higher education would find that the opportunity to do research is not so readily available. To what extent, is this a reflection of the difference in provision between the universities and the public sector?

It is always tempting to justify research by reference only to its supportive role in staff development. This is an attribute common to the general level of equipment in the public sector. The public sector does, however, have particular teaching and research strengths, as well as a tradition of liaison with business, industry and the local community. These strengths have encouraged the development of numerous comparatively small scale, but immensely valuable sponsored research projects for local industry. It may well be that the institutions in the public sector have been struggling by several different means, the most significant of which are the aspirations of members of staff recruited in the early seventies. Competition for academic posts was particularly acute at that time and many of the successful applicants, rightly or wrongly, regarded their appointment as a vital component in an academic career. It is a clear feature of the calibre of these staff that they were able to pursue research in the public sector, and to be regarded as wholly inadequate.

One of the main problems in activity is that it is exceptionally difficult to quantify. The number of papers published each year may continue to grow, but how valuable is a crude estimate of quantity in an area where quality is so important? Equally, some conclusions can be drawn from the extent of external funding. Once again, the need for a more realistic assessment of the value of research activity is being supported.

So what conclusions can be drawn about the existing resources available for research?

The author is the former president of NATPHE and a senior lecturer at Plymouth Polytechnic.

Back among the contented art sippers

"policy seminar" at Nuffield, and discovered a contented cohort of long-lost contemporaries, as comfortable as ever amid the theory and the porridge. Not quite as Lucullan as the New Year's Day, "needle and thread" banquet at Queen's at which 50 or so middle-aged males indulged in a mass homeopathic cure for the previous night's hangover. (Needle and thread? The founder was one, Eastfield; aigulite at all? I don't want to say I must have disgraced myself, as I've never been asked back. But back to Nuffield, where the intellectual and social mobility was fully matched that in Hall.

The contented exercise was a couple of sociological books out this month, which make a commendable effort to bridge the yawning gulf between Oxford research and real life. I immediately recognised the importance of the occasion when I discovered it was being graced—as an almost, I am sorry to say, worthy presence—by the Lady Young, who is Minister of State at the Department of Education and Science, which makes her Dr. Rhodri "Boyson's" junior.

The Master of Ceremonies was Professor A. H. Halsey, the subject was Equality, and the encouraging element about the occasion was that there is still at least one academic left, working to make the concept of social mobility a reality. One of the sociological books, by Messrs Halsey, Heath and Ridge, goes to show, I felt cynically, even if my eyes were beginning to boggle at the succession of sociological graphs on offer, that school leavers' mobility is still a very marked difference to life chances.

Now this may seem a thoroughly unremarkable conclusion, were it not for the heady message of the lecture room days, the Platonic that school leavers' mobility is a very marked difference to life chances. I found myself at

but later as a firm insistence. As early as 1965, in its memorandum on courses leading to the Council's first degrees, the Council said: "The leaders of each branch of study should be selected on the basis of teaching experience together with research or industrial experience. The Council will expect some members of the staff to be undertaking research."

As institutions started the development that led to the substantial growth in post-graduate and post-experience courses, it became clear that if CNAFA found it difficult to envisage successful teaching at these levels, it was not because relevant research was not made available to the staff involved. If lecturers are to maintain that vital academic "edge" that adds quality to their teaching, then the opportunity for the intellectual challenge and development of research must be available.

It is always tempting to justify research by reference only to its supportive role in staff development. This is an attribute common to the general level of equipment in the public sector. The public sector does, however, have particular teaching and research strengths, as well as a tradition of liaison with business, industry and the local community. These strengths have encouraged the development of numerous comparatively small scale, but immensely valuable sponsored research projects for local industry. It may well be that the institutions in the public sector have been struggling by several different means, the most significant of which are the aspirations of members of staff recruited in the early seventies. Competition for academic posts was particularly acute at that time and many of the successful applicants, rightly or wrongly, regarded their appointment as a vital component in an academic career. It is a clear feature of the calibre of these staff that they were able to pursue research in the public sector, and to be regarded as wholly inadequate.

One of the main problems in activity is that it is exceptionally difficult to quantify. The number of papers published each year may continue to grow, but how valuable is a crude estimate of quantity in an area where quality is so important? Equally, some conclusions can be drawn from the extent of external funding. Once again, the need for a more realistic assessment of the value of research activity is being supported.

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is Dead, Jenck's Inequality not only demythologised school but downgraded it as well.

Followed as they were by Eysenck and Jensen asserting that the heritability of intelligence must be the result of equality a somewhat vain and vacuous business, they turned out (whatever their several motives in the first place) to be the harbingers of the current depressive and reactionary educational atmosphere in which we find ourselves.

This scenario is also that of Goldthorpe, who in his book *Class Structure and Social Mobility* asks himself what happens to class mobility and what he calls the "open society" in a no-growth or declining economy. His conclusion is on the whole a hard, radical and hopeful one: "... capitalisms do not have any easy options open to them if they fail to maintain pressures for policies directed towards the achievement of a more open society, then they must expect to see the inequalities of the class structure progressively reassert themselves. There is in effect no half way house: the only choice for egalitarians is whether they are prepared to relax their efforts and accept the real possibility that the ideal of a genuinely open society may actually be rejected or whether they are ready to continue the struggle for this ideal, making whatever strategic opportunities the current political situation may offer and recognising that the potential for class conflict is in fact the potential for the social change they wish to see accomplished."

While we are on radical politics, a plea to medieval English historians. Next year marks the 600th anniversary of the peasants' revolt. As one of the MPs for Lewisham, I have been trying to suggest that some grand demonstration on Blackheath would be a timely reminder in these difficult days of England's radical past; but I keep coming up against folk who "imagine

Nearly 10.15 am. Books and files at the ready in the tray. Plural empty. Stapler full. Pencils sharpened. Now for the final touch: his own personal acknowledgment of the silicon chip decade. He flicked the switch to the right, the desk and watched with eager concealed delight as the office door opened with automatic precision. "Good morning," voice announced, "Good morning to you. Your turn now, Sandy, and a bank of flowers, please, waving round to illuminate his welcoming face."

competence.
Yours faithfully,
IAN CLEMENTS,
Flat J/K, The Hawthorn,
Keele, Staffs ST5 5BG.
Letter for publication
on Tuesday morning.
They should be as short
and the editor reserves
the right to edit them as

[illegible]

Also, the Presidential Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies went beyond analysis and recommendation and demanded a comprehensive, immediately actionable action program. The commission estimated that \$200 million in annual new federal expenditures. Most of what is recommended is to be done in the next few months, and the summer of 1951 is the latest that the foreign language instruction be so as to produce real competence, then a vital first step would have been to begin teaching in the United States. And the rest of the world from the crippling effects of American "international illiteracy." The commission also recommended that American education is structural and damaging, but before foreign language instruction be

I am sure that he realizes that an external examining assignment is a real money-making proposition only when it is skimmed. But perhaps Lord Aunon really means this in return for a properly done job the "taxed" fees become almost nil. With this I am sure you would all agree.

Yours sincerely,
B. N. COLE
Professor of Mechanical Engineering
The University of Leeds

that their work should be read," writes Sir Nevill. Physicists responsible for fundamental research have a duty to publish their results, the fundamental structure of the universe being a subject of common concern, and the understanding of that structure being a form of real wealth in which all mankind has the right to share.

But if the few thousand words of a journal article be the best means of communicating the work for general use, why not publish the work in a

At least the relatively high costs and relatively specialized circulation of these journals absolve the independent physicist from the duty of scanning them. But the overall situation is far from satisfactory, since news of importance is being kept out of circulation.

Yours faithfully,
 J. W. PICK,
 23 Maybourne Grange,
 Croydon.

competence.
Yours faithfully,
IAN CLEMENTS
Flat J/K, The Hawthorns,
Keel, Co. Durham, U.K.
Tel. 0632 833333.
E-mail: ian@climex.co.uk

the decline in particular in an international and so is likely to be caused. On the other hand, it seems to be almost no able young people being away from higher education. This does not make sense, especially poor for their higher level performance. The most important neglected factor in Britain today is Britain's position for a sizeable young people and other development circumstances whatever its corruption. course, if M

...nearly all com-
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...t of health. Of
...Caroline had argued

Also, the President's Commission on Foreign Labor, the National Student Relocation Service and numerous other agencies in principle have recommended a coordinated, but mutually ambiguous, system of controlling foreign labor and investments and assuring the maximum employment of Americans in manufacturing and other industries. The President's Commission on Foreign Labor has recommended a more centralized control of foreign labor in industrial society.

mental Commission
languages and Inter-
went beyond analy-
recommendations
and actually recom-
prehensive, marvel-
ous programming,
of specific sug-
gestions for nearly \$200
million a year federal ex-
penditure that is recom-
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and the rest of the
crippling effects of
national illiteracy.
Isolationism now
American education is
amazing, but before
instruction be-
despread, it must
last be done well.